THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1803;

With a VIEW *of the* UPPER LIN *of* MONK'S BURN, *at* NEW-HALL, *near* PENILAND *Hills.*

From a Drawing taken on the spot by Mr STEVENSON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Regiſter of the Weather for *Sept.* -	161
High Water at *Leith* for *October*, - -	ib.
A Walk in a Wood, - - - - - - -	163
Deſcription of *Monk's Burn*, with a View of the *Upper Lin*, behind *Glaud's Outgead*, - - - - - - -	166
Some Account of the Life and Writings of Sir *Robert Sibbald*, M. D. -	169
A Survey and Report of the Coaſts and Central *Highlands* of *Scotland*; made by the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, in the Autumn of 1802, (concluded)	172
Obſervations on the Structure of the Tongue, - - - - - - - - - - -	177
Remarks on the Application of Science to the Purpoſes of the *French* Revolution, - - - - - - - - -	181
Narrative of the Loſs of his Majeſty's Packet Lady *Hobart*, - - - - - -	186
On Happineſs, - - - - - - - - -	191
An Eſſay on Hope, - - - - - - - -	195
On the Difference between Epic Poetry and Hiſtory, - - - - - - -	197
A Deſcription of the Monuments of Antiquity ſent to the Firſt Conſul by his Majeſty the King of the Two *Sicilies*, - - - - - - - - -	200
—Six Volumes of Manuſcripts on *Papyrus*, - - - - - - - - - -	ib.
—Monuments of Precious Metal, -	201
—Paintings—Sacred Bronzes, - -	202
—Bronzes for Domeſtic Uſe—Defenſive Arms, - - - - - - - - -	204
On the Preparation of Skin for Tanning, - - - - - - - - - - -	206
An Excurſion to *Melroſe* and *Dryburgh*, - - - - - - - - - - -	208
Account of a Remarkable Perſon at *Ednam*, - - - - - - - - - - -	213
Anſwer to a Query on a paſſage in *Shakeſpeare's Falſtaff*, - - - - - -	214
Memoirs of the Progreſs of Manufactures, Chemiſtry, Science, and the Fine Arts, - - - - - - - -	ib.
Celeſtial Phenomena for *October*, - -	216
The Farmer's Daughter; a Tale, (concluded,) - - - - - - - - - -	217
POETRY.	
Britannia's War-Song, - - - - - -	221
Song—For the *Fife* Volunteers, - -	222
Song, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ib.
Largo's Vale, - - - - - - - - - -	223
The *Graſshopper* and *Bees*; a Fable,	ib.
The *Swiſs*, - - - - - - - - - - -	224
Books and Pamphlets publiſhed in *London* in *Auguſt* 1803, - - - - -	225
Literary and Scientific Notices, Foreign and Domeſtic, - - - - - -	228
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
St Domingo, - - - - - - - - - - -	228
Affairs in *Ireland*, - - - - - - - -	229
Trials for High Treaſon, - - - - -	230
Affairs in *England*, - - - - - - -	234
Re-Capture of the Lord *Nelſon*, - -	ib.
Proclamation for a General Faſt, -	ib.
Scotland, - - - - - - - - - - -	236
Royal *Edinburgh* Volunteers, - - -	ib.
Circuit Intelligence, - - - - - - -	238
Births and Marriages, - - - - - - -	239
Deaths, - - - - - - - - - - - -	240

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Auguſt 26. to Sept. 25. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Aug.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	30.3	39	61	——	Clear
27	29.84	49	60	——	Cloudy
28	29.67	53	61	1.125	Rain
29	29.52	59	57	0.134	Ditto
30	29.9	56	62	——	Clear
31	30.	42	59	——	Ditto
Sept. 1	30.	49	58	0.001	Showers
2	29.891	58	68	——	Clear
3	29.93	58	65	——	Ditto
4	30.21	46	69	0.002	Showers
5	30.	45	63	——	Clear
6	30.06	57	68	——	Ditto
7	30.06	57	69	——	Ditto
8	29.86	55	62	——	Cloudy
9	30.	49	61	——	Clear
10	29.99	51	57	0.001	Showers
11	29.925	50	71	——	Cloudy
12	30.25	50	70	——	Clear
13	30.16	49	71	——	Ditto
14	29.99	50	69	——	Ditto
15	29.83	55	69	——	Ditto
16	29.53	52	69	0.475	Rain
17	29.55	49	74	0.002	Showers
18	29.55	33	55	——	Clear
19	29.55	43	51	0.18	Rain
20	29.285	49	53	0.521	Ditto
21	29.5	44	48	——	Clear
22	29.801	33	52	——	Ditto
23	29.951	36	54	——	Ditto
24	30.02	38	58	——	Rain
25	03.03	53	57	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain 1.541

High Water at LEITH, For OCTOBER 1803.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1.	2 33	2 54
Su. 2.	3 15	3 37
M. 3.	3 59	4 22
T. 4.	4 45	5 8
W. 5.	5 32	5 57
Th. 6.	6 24	6 53
Fr. 7.	7 24	7 58
Sa. 8.	8 37	9 19
Su. 9.	10 2	10 40
M. 10.	11 17	11 47
T. 11.	— —	0 13
W. 12.	0 36	0 57
Th. 13.	1 16	1 34
Fr. 14.	1 51	2 6
Sa. 15.	2 21	2 35
Su. 16.	2 50	3 5
M. 17.	3 21	3 36
T. 18.	3 52	4 8
W. 19.	4 24	4 41
Th. 20.	5 0	5 20
Fr. 21.	5 42	6 6
Sa. 22.	6 32	7 1
Su. 23.	7 33	8 8
M. 24.	8 47	9 29
T. 25.	10 9	10 46
W. 26.	11 20	11 50
Th. 27.	— —	0 17
F. 28.	0 42	1 5
Sa. 29.	1 28	1 51
Su. 30.	2 14	2 37
M. 31.	3 1	3 25

MOON's PHASES, FOR OCTOBER.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Laſt Qrtr.	7.	3	59	Even.
N. Moon,	15.	5	9	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	23.	4	48	Even.
Full Moon,	30.	9	5	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

October 1. Pheaſant ſhooting begins.
10. Tweed fiſhing ſhut.
25. King's Acceſſion, (1760.)

THE

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR SEPTEMBER 1803.

A WALK *in a* WOOD.

From "A Spring Day; or, Contemplations on several occasions," 8vo.
By James Fisher *.

THIS wood forms an agreeable proſpect; all the trees and ſhrubs whereof begin to be attired in native green, budding forth with a pleaſant ſcent; while almoſt every ſpray is made vocal with muſicians of gay plumage, and the cuckoo juſt arrived, repeats her name from bough to bough: ſwains at a diſtance catch the gladſome ſounds, liſten again, and tell their neighbours they have heard the voice of the welcome viſitant; all which invite my ſteps through its receſſes: And what can be more pleaſant than to have the ſight, ſmelling, and hearing all regaled at one and the ſame time, while the mind finds ample ſcope for contemplation?

While I walk through the glades, I behold trees and ſhrubs of various kinds, divers growths, and of different uſes. Here I have a picture of the world, and may ſee, with the blind man in the goſpel when partly enlightened, men as trees, Mark viii. 24. though all of one kind by nature, of very different diſpoſitions; poſſeſſing various talents uſeful for different purpoſes.

Some of theſe trees, for ſtature and majeſty look like kings over the reſt, being as ſo many Sauls among the woody people. In like manner, ſome mens education, excellent talents and good behaviour, give them a ſuperior dignity to the reſt of their brethren.

Here I perceive ſeveral beautiful trees growing as it were out of one root, like ſo many brothers linking their branches together, ſupporting one another as they grow, ſo that hardly any wind, though blowing ever ſo tempeſtuouſly ſhall be able to overturn them. A beautiful emblem this of what man ought to do: being all ſprung from one root by nature, ought not they to live as brethren, linking their concerns together, ſupporting and ſtrengthening one another: if this was the caſe, how ſtable and flouriſhing would kingdoms, nations, and families be! then the ſtorms of anarchy, ſedition, and inteſtine broils, ſhould be unable to overthrow them. Thus the church would flouriſh like Lebanon, Hoſ. xiv. 5. and the world be rendered a paradiſe.

Here is a ſtately walnut tree, under the ſhade of which grow a few young aſhes, which have unhappily been planted there by the wind; for owing to his droppings they make but little progreſs, nay, rather ſeem to be on the decline: ſo I may call him an oppreſſor. And how many among the children of men more juſtly

* The modeſt, and worthy Author, of this ſingularly pleaſing and pious performance, is a native of Moniaive, in the pariſh of Glencairn, reſides in Annan, and has been blind from his infancy; a circumſtance which, while it apologizes for ſome defects in his ſtyle, cannot fail to heighten the intereſt of the benevolent reader.—*Editor.*

ix merit this name; who, when they are advanced ſomewhat highly, and grown rich in this world's goods, oppreſs thoſe whom providence hath placed under them? but this is their comfort, that fear the Lord, he will ariſe for their oppreſſion and ſighing, and ſet them in ſafety from their oppreſſors, Pſal. xii. 5.

What is this which makes the whole wood reſound? it is repeated again and again. What an awful craſh is that! let me cautiouſly ſtep back a little to that glade, and ſee if I can diſcover what it is. Ah! now I perceive it hath been the hewer plying his axe, which has occaſioned all I have heard; for yonder is the lofty walnut tree which I was but lately contemplating laid low. Happy Aſhes! you are now delivered from your oppreſſor, and may grow up with freedom. Juſt ſo, death at length will hew down every oppreſſor among men; then ſhall the oppreſſed be delivered from their tyranny.

As the neighbouring trees were made to quake, while the hewer was cutting down that of the walnut, ſo at the report of death having done his office on ſome of our neighbours, we are ſtruck with awe, which almoſt as ſoon as over with us, as that vibration of the trees after their neighbour had fallen, and alas! too often leaves no ſalutary effect.

Here in this rather marſhy place is an aged alder, in the trunk of which the night-owl has often ſhrieked, hatched and brought forth her young; ſo brittle, twiſted, and crooked, that it is good for nothing but to be caſt into the fire. This is an emblem of a ſinner who have lived perhaps three ſcore and ten, or fourſcore years in the world, in whoſe heart Satan hath often, as it were, brooded and brought forth his horrid temptations; whoſe life and converſation all that time hath been crooked from the divine law: and ſuch not deriving ſap from Chriſt Jeſus (not being ingrafted in him) are good for nothing, but being caſt forth into hell fire.

There are a few elms ſtraight and tall, which does no little honour to the ſkill of the woodman; not a dead branch nor ſuperfluous bough encumber them. By this care, together with the anſwerableneſs of the ſoil where they grow, their trunks are become comely and large; theſe in due time will be taken from the wood and put to excellent uſes. So the righteous grow up as the planting of the Lord, Iſa. lxi. 3.; being purged and pruned from every thing that would hinder their growth in grace, with the potion of perſonal affliction, and ſharp knife of outward croſſes, they grow up heaven-ward, ſtrong in the Lord; and when they are cut out of the wood of the world, they will be put to a noble uſe, even to glorify God, and to enjoy him through all eternity.

Yonder is a tree with a large and beautiful ſhade, under which I may find an aſylum from the beams of the ſun, which are now become ſcorching:—thither will I go for a little.

How ſalutary is ſuch a ſhade when the ſun is ſo hot! O how infinitely more ſo is the covert which Chriſt's blood and righteouſneſs afford from the ſcorching wrath of Almighty God! and glory to his name who hath made all men welcome, nay, even invited them to fly under this ſhelter for protection.

While I am preſſing through this thicket, I perceive a timorous hare, alarmed for her ſafety, has ſprung from her den: how ſwiftly ſhe runs acroſs yonder opening, and is loſt to my view. Poor creature! thou mighteſt have enjoyed thy repoſe in ſafety for me.—What can be the reaſon that the animal creation are ſo much afraid of man, and man of them? Methinks ſomething whiſpers in my ear, The fall is the occaſion of both: for ever ſince man brake his truſt with the Creator, theſe inferior

ferior creatures durſt truſt him no more; and even no man could put confidence in a brother. And though he had the grant of dominion over all the creatures, yet they, as it were, ſenſible he had loſt that wiſdom, prudence, and mildneſs that was neceſſary for ſuch a governor, ever ſince he was afraid to meet with God, Gen. iii. 8, 9, 10. have been afraid to meet with him, and ſought to ſhun his preſence: and indeed well they may, for ſince that time they have often experienced his cruelty.

That ſhot has ſurpriſed me very much! it has made all the wood echo. Oh! I perceive a poor robin hath fallen a victim to the fowler. Cruel man! how could you deprive ſuch an innocent creature of its exiſtence, and at the very time it was attempting as it were to ſoften your cruel breaſt with its delicate ſong! Sure it was doing you no harm, nor is its little carcaſe of any benefit to you, for I perceive you have left it lying at the foot of yonder tree.

Poor robin! no more wilt thou viſit my habitation in the pinching froſt, peck up a few crumbs, and ſhelter thyſelf under its roof, nor repay me with thy ſong in the ſpring; no, thou art gone, and has nothing to reckon for; but trifling as thy death may ſeem to thy murderer, I will not ſay but he will have to anſwer for it, for not a ſparrow can fall to the ground without our heavenly Father's notice, Mat. x. 29.

By this barbarous deed, an innocent creature is not only deprived of life, but its mate of a partner, the young of a parent, and the grove of a ſongſter. Strange depravity! that any man can take pleaſure merely in the pain and deſtruction of harmleſs creatures! I am very much afraid, among all the inſtructions which parents give their children, that this of being merciful to the brutal creation is too often neglected.

Here and there are trees cut down, of various ages, kinds, and ſizes: Here lies an aged elm, and there a young aſh; in that place a ſmall cheſnut tree, and in this a lofty oak. So death is doing his work upon perſons of all ranks and all ages, on our right hand and on our left, behind and before us every day, and yet how little are we concerned! almoſt as little attentive to thoſe warnings of mortality as the inſenſible ſtanding trees are to the fall of their neighbours, which know not how ſoon the axe will be laid to their own roots, nor we how ſoon we muſt die.

The woods, now clothed in green, are filled with harmony, love, and care: while ſome of the feathered people diſtend their variegated throats in graceful vibrations, ſinging their artleſs tales of love to the gay charmers which they eye with deſire on the neighbouring boughs; then having alighted on the verdant turf, and culled a little preſent for their plumy nymphs, approach them with eager wing; and they, though ſomewhat ſhy at firſt, at length joining beak to beak, accept their endearing food, and ſoon retire amid the thicket to receive higher tokens of affection.

Others, buſied in collecting materials for building their little matchleſs edifices, beat the air with active wings. Some, in a ſtate of more forwardneſs, have hatched their little families, and now explore the fields in ſearch of food for their tender offſpring.

Come hither, then, ye faithleſs youths, who take pleaſure in decoying innocents, and learn a leſſon from the birds of the air! Shall not their conſtancy to their mates put you to ſhame, and in the day of judgment witneſs againſt you? You, who have not only nature, but alſo reaſon and divine revelation for your direction.

And ye too, careleſs huſbands and parents, learn from their feeding their mates when brooding, and providing for their young, the duty which nature

ture hath taught you in providing for your families, for if any "provide "not for his own, and eſpecially for "thoſe of his own houſe, he hath "denied the faith, and is worſe than "an infidel." 1 Tim, v. 8.

The crows have already formed their republics, and are repairing their old habitations on the branching firs; and now throughout their lofty towns, all is buſtle and cawing noiſe. The ſea fowl have forſaken the ſhore, and are retired to their uſual haunts in this ſeaſon of love.

Pauſe a while, O my ſoul, and conſider whence have the fowls that wiſdom to chooſe the propereſt place to brood in: Is it not worthy of remark, that theſe which frequent the ſhore almoſt all the year round, ſporting themſelves in the tide, do not, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, build on the ſand, as if ſenſible the ſwelling ſurge would render their labours abortive; neither on the adjoining open beach, leſt their neſts ſhould quickly be deſcovered; nor on the iſland, as that would be too far off, when hatching, to duck, or procure their ſcaly food; nor yet by the river's rapid ſtream, as that would render the obtaining of their proviſion precarious: but in the clefts of rocks which overhang the tide, or by the ſides of lochs, where they can leave their eggs for a moment, immerſe in the water, procure their ſubſiſtence, and return again to their aſſiduous taſk, without prejudicing the brood.

Doth not the wiſdom of God appear conſpicuous in thus implanting ſuch an inſtinct in them, by which they are inſenſibly led, without the help of reaſon, to make ſuch a diſcreet choice?

In the middle of that bramble buſh I perceive a bird's neſt: let me approach the little edifice, and examine the ſtructure.

How curiouſly is it built, and how exact and regular are its lines! without the help of ſquare or plum, this little architect has conſtructed all in the niceſt and moſt convenient form: the materials of which it is reared are all diſtributed through the work in the juſteſt proportion; on the outſide are the coarſeſt, while the inſide, like a fine room, is lined with ſoft hair or down. No human wiſdom could have contrived, or hands have executed a more anſwerable accommodation for this little ſongſtreſs to hatch in.

Let me then admire the wiſdom and goodneſs of God, who hath endowed every creature with ſuitable abilities to anſwer the purpoſe for which it was made, and perform every function to which is called.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Deſcription of Monk's Burn, *with a* View *of the* Upper Lin, *behind* Glaud's Onstead *.

ABOUT twenty yards upwards, from behind Glaud's houſe, Monk's burn forms a low wide caſcade, of four or five feet in depth, that iſſues from a baſon ſcooped out of the ſolid rock by what is called the Lower Lin. The baſon is darkened and ſurrounded by perpendicular walls of ſtone, formed by nature, o'erhung with birches; excepting where it diſcharges its ſurplus contents in a broad ſheet over the low precipice: and, after having wrought a narrow winding paſſage for itſelf where the water pours into it from the rocks above. Some paces higher on the ſtream, the Upper Lin, in detached jets, ſhoots over a ſtratum of hard bluiſh freeſtone, above a bed of coal, and from thence the rivulet ripples along another vein of a ſofter texture and yellowiſh hue, through a variety of intricate winding excavations, till it ſpouts into the baſon, ſpread-

* See Edinburgh Magazine for February laſt.

ſpreads over and pitches from its brim, and, from the bottom of the low caſcade, collecting itſelf, ruſhes paſt the ſouth end of Glaud's Onſtead into the North Eſk. The view prefixed is taken immediately above the ſpout, about ſixty feet below the Lin which it repreſents.

In aſcending the rivulet from this water-fall, ſhown in the plate, its rapid courſe is frequently interrupted, varied, and broken, by the ſtrata of freeſtone and other foſſils, beſides a ſecond bed of coal, that traverſes its channel. About a quarter of a mile above the Upper Lin, it appears winding with ſparkling animation, from the north on the right, through a narrow romantic dell, formed by dykes or vertical ſtrata, in one place aſſuming the ſhape of a ſharp-ridged conical mount, and at another preſenting the apparent face of an old rugged weather-beaten wall, grey with age, and disjointed by the inſinuations of ſoil and vegetation. The direction of this dyke, which is about two feet thick, is north and ſouth: and the little inclination it has is eaſtward. It is full of irregular cracks, chiefly in the line of its inclination; and, when broken, the ſurfaces of the fragments are of a browniſh caſt, clouded ſlightly with tinges of blue, with a grain ſo fine as to give them almoſt the ſmoothneſs of flint. The ſubſtance of which it is compoſed is of ſo unuſual a texture, as to have puzzled both that able chemiſt the late Dr Irvine of Glaſgow, and Dr Hutton of Edinburgh, in endeavouring to aſcertain its proper place among the claſſes of the foſſil kingdom.

A little way above the upper extremity of this wildly irregular ſpot, from the eaſt bank of the rivulet iſſues a chalybeate ſpring, of a very ſtrong quality; and a few ſteps higher, an upright ſtratum of limeſtone paſſes under the ſtream to the weſtern ſide, accompanied by a bed of clay, in which have been found ſome entire and perfect ſpecimens of petrified ſhells, now in the Proprietor's poſſeſſion, reſembling the *mytilus anatinus* of Linnæus. Between the chalybeate ſpring and the dell are ſeveral veins of iron ſtone.

About two hundred yards above the chalybeate ſpring, the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Biggar and Dumfries, paſſes over the rivulet. At the toll-gate here, and by travellers, it is called the Nine-mile-burn, from its having been reckoned nine Scots miles from Edinburgh. On being meaſured, it is not more than an eighth of an Engliſh mile from the twelfth ſtone. Above the road the ſtream is joined by the Spittal Burn, which originates behind the old manſion-houſe of Spittal, in the hollow formed by the meeting of the eaſtern and weſtern hills of the ſame name. Before it receives the Spittal rill, Monk's Burn falls over a bed of whin ſtone; and on the weſt, between this caſcade and the houſe of Spittal, lies the Glebe Croft, in front of the Dod Rig, one of the Pentland range, with its round ſummit ſwelling over it, and occupying the ſpace between the ſource of the Spittal rill, and the rivulet above the water-fall. Behind the Dod Rig is a rocky dingle, enlivened by a ſtreamlet, which detaches the Rig from the eaſtern hill of Spittal. Immediately above the entrance of the ſtreamlet, Monk's Burn, on the north to the right, is ſeen pouring down a rugged, broken, narrow chaſm, in a deep bed of whinſtone, with great velocity, brawling and foaming as it deſcends amidſt the ſtubborn points and breaks it has to contend with. About a quarter of a mile diſtant from this chaſm, it takes its riſe, the eaſter hill of Spittal and Monk's Rig, bending towards and joining each other round the central point where their ſprings unite. Excepting in this higheſt reach, from its ſource to the foot of the cleſted precipitous chaſm where

it

it turns round the ſouthern extremity of Monk's Rig, and through the vertical ſtrata in the moſt romantic part of its courſe, the general direction of the current is from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. It conſtitutes the natural boundary between the upper and middle diviſions of the Pentland chain of hills, down to the chalybeate ſpring; a line in the ſame direction being continued from thence to the North Eſk, by a hollow between a rocky precipice called the Cow Craig, and the farm of Marſfield.

In aſcending Monk's Burn from the Eſk at Glaud's Onſtead, among others, at unequal diſtances, we meet with the following ſtrata, in the order in which they are enumerated; the diſtance to its ſource being about two miles.

Soft free ſtone—coal—hard free ſtone, uſed for barley mill ſtones—ſoft laminated free ſtone—ſand—coal—freeſtone in thin layers—ſlaty till—hard free ſtone—ſlaty till.—Inclinations of the preceding ſtrata, north; direction eaſt and weſt. Laminated free ſtone—ſchiſtus, or till—limeſtone—free ſtone—ſand—free ſtone in thin layers—lime ſtone—daugh, or a black ſoft mixture of clay and coal-duſt—flinty free ſtone—ſoap clay, white—black ſlaty till—lime-ſtone—ſand—flinty free ſtone, reſembling an old wall—laminated free ſtone—black ſlaty till, riſing into a ſharp-ridged conical mount—Preceding ſtrata almoſt perpendicular; inclinations eaſt, directions, north and ſouth. Four veins iron ſtone and gravel—chalybeate ſpring—laminated free ſtone—lime-ſtone—ſand—till—lime-ſtone—gravel—lime ſtone—gravel—ſand—gravel—whin, vertical—gravel—plumb-pudding ſtone—whin, &c., and near the ſummit of both the eaſtern and weſtern hills of Spittal, lime ſprings, in direct oppoſition to the theories of mineralogiſts, who maintain that mountains are entirely compoſed of primitive rocks, ſuch as whinſtone and other lapideous ſtrata. In digging gravel, with which the little eminences in the neighbourhood are commonly filled, have been frequently picked up blood-ſtones and pebbles, ſome of which have been cut into very beautiful ſeals. In the lower diviſions of the Pentland hills, between and the Eſk to the eaſt of Monk's Burn, neither free ſtone, fit for maſonry, nor lime ſtone is to be found.

Some years before his death, a ſenſible and accompliſhed lady happening to mention, when in company with Dr Hutton, that ſhe was ſoon to leave Edinburgh on a viſit to the vicinity of Pentland hills, he recommended it to her in the ſtrongeſt terms not to return from the place, till ſhe had minutely examined the glen of Monk's Burn, and carefully obſerved the variety and poſitions of its minerals and foſſils. The lady, on her arrival, embraced the earlieſt opportunity of a favourable day to take a walk up the ſtream, agreeably to the ſtrict injunctions ſhe had received. But inſtead of attending, as deſired by the learned geologiſt, to the rugged edges of the vertical ſtrata, and poring into the unſightly breaks they frequently occaſion in the banks of the rivulet; ſhe gratified her taſte with the reſplendent glittering vivacity of the Lins, the ſhifting luſtre of the tranſparent noiſy brook, the paſtoral variety of its verdant banks, the bloom and beauty of the ſhrubs and flowers, with the wildneſs of the ſcenery about the middle of its courſe; and could not refrain from ſmiling at the Doctor's enthuſiaſtic inadvertent ſimplicity, in ſuppoſing that ſuch inquiries would be equally intereſting to her, as they were to himſelf.

The Lower Lin of Monk's Burn, as it appears from the ſouth, is introduced with ſome ſlight alterations, in the aquatint illuſtrating Act IV. Scene 2. of Allan's valuable edition of the Gentle Shepherd. *R. B.*

Some

Some account of the LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of Sir* ROBERT SIBBALD, *M.D.**

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD, M. D. was a deſcendant of the Sibbalds of Balgonie, a very ancient family in Fife, ſeveral branches of which were long of conſiderable note in the county. Being a younger brother, he applied himſelf to the profeſſion of phyſic, in which his uncle Dr Geo. Sibbald of Gibliſton had attained conſiderable eminence. After he had finiſhed his medical education, however, he directed his ſtudies chiefly to the antiquities, natural hiſtory, and topography of Scotland; and on theſe ſubjects he publiſhed numerous works, a liſt of which is ſubjoined. —Eſteemed one of the moſt learned men in his time, and honoured with the royal patronage and the public favour, it is matter of regret, that but few particulars of his life can now be recovered. Some account of his early years, and his ſtudies, is given by himſelf in a pamphlet, entitled "*Vindiciæ Prodromi Naturalis Hiſtoriæ Scotiæ*," &c., which he was led to publiſh by a charge of ignorance and plagiariſm, brought againſt him by the acute and ſatirical Pitcairn.—By this account it appears, that after a five years attendance of the claſſes of philoſophy and the languages, at the College of Edinburgh, which were taught by Leighton, afterwards archbiſhop of Glaſgow, Crawford, Jamieſon, Tweedie, and Forbes, he ſtudied phyſic at Leyden, then the moſt celebrated medical ſchool in Europe†. He graduated there in 1661, and publiſhed his inaugural diſſertation under the title of "*Diſputatio Medica de Variis Tabis Speciebus*." Soon afterwards he returned to his native country, and fixed his reſidence at Edinburgh; tho', for the benefit of ſtudy, he often retired from the buſtle of the city, to a rural retreat in the neighbourhood, where he cultivated, with much attention, many rare, native, and exotic plants. He did not, however, give to the world any of the fruits of his ſtudies till 1683. But the reputation which he had already acquired, obtained for him the appointment of Natural Hiſtorian, Geographer and Phyſician, to Charles II.; and he had received the royal command, to compoſe a general deſcription of the whole kingdom, and a particular hiſtory of the different counties of Scotland. And in 1681, when the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinburgh was incorporated, he was one of the original Fellows‡. In 1684, he publiſhed his principal work, "*Scotia Illuſtrata, ſive Prodromus Hiſtoriæ Naturalis*," &c., which was very favourably received by the learned, and by the public in general. The following teſtimonies ſhew the opinion of its merit, which was entertained by the moſt competent judges: "In the Prodromus, the author has ſhewn himſelf worthy of what he enjoyes in being the king's geographer and phyſician there, but in this acts chiefly as the latter, &c. All

* From a new edition of Sir Robert Sibbald's Hiſtory of Fife and Kinroſs, printed by and for Mr R. Tullis, Cupar-Fife, 8vo. 1803.

† Vindiciæ, Tit. VI.

‡ The Charter of the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinburgh is dated 29th November 1681. The names of the firſt Fellows under the charter, are, "David Hay, Thomas Burnet, Matthew Briſbane, Archibald Stevenſon, Andrew Balfour, *Robert Sibbald*, James Livingſtone, Robert Crawford, Robert Trotter, Matthew Sinclair, James Stewart, William Stevenſon, Alexander Cranſtoun, John Hutton, John Macgill, William Lauder, John Learmonth, James Halket, William Wright, Patrick Halyburton, and Archibald Pitcairn."

All together make us impatiently expect the Atlas itself, the Prodromus of which is so satisfactory, that it seems to have prevented it *." "Sir Robert Sibbald has given us a much more ample testimony of his intimate acquaintance with the natural products of his own country, in the famous work which he has published on that subject, whereof I shall not pretend to say more, than that it fully answers its following title, 'Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis† ' &c."—Similar praises were bestowed in the foreign literary journals of that period‡. From this time till 1712, scarce a year passed, but he published some production of his pen. Many of these works exhibit deep antiquarian research, extensive observation, and judicious inquiry into the actual state of Scotland. His labours contributed much to extend the boundaries of the science of natural history; and in the knowledge of antiquities, too, the study of which was then only in its infancy, he certainly far outstripped his contemporaries. He had the honour of leading the way, in tracing the descent of the present Scots, from the Gothic tribes of the north of Germany, a fact which had been long overlooked, and is still denied by some, notwithstanding the express testimony of the most ancient writers, the able deductions of Father Innes‖, and the ingenious and profound researches of Mr Pinkerton§. With regard to the Roman antiquities of Scotland, Sir Robert committed some mistakes, which were repeated without enquiry by subsequent antiquaries, but which the very learned and accurate enquiries of the late General Roy have completely rectified. The style of Sibbald is inferior to his matter. Both in his Latin and English works, it is very often embarrassed and slovenly, to a degree that surprizes in a literary character of such eminence. He evidently wrote in haste, and was attentive in general rather to ascertain and state facts, than studious about the language employed in communicating them.

Of his works, the History of Fife is one of the most esteemed. To the subject he was naturally partial, and on the illustration of it he bestowed more than common labour. He seems to have examined every authority, printed and manuscript, within his reach, which was likely to throw light on any branch of his work. And there is a profusion of extracts in Latin, copied at length into the text, which, although it gives his pages a deformed and motely appearance, manifests his fidelity. In the modern part of the history, his own personal knowledge of the county, and his opportunities of obtaining information, from his numerous friends and relations who lived in it, and the exactness with which he has described such objects as are permanent, or that have happened to remain, give us perfect confidence in his general accuracy.

LIST OF HIS WORKS ┼.

Disputatio Medica de Variis Tabis

* Philosophical Transactions, No. 165, page 795.

† Dr Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library, page 27.

‡ Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres; mois de Octobre 1684. Acta eruditorum Lipsiensia, mensis Aprilis 1685.

‖ Critical Essay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

§ Inquiry into the history of Scotland, preceding the reign of Malcolm III., and Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths.

┼ This list is taken from the Appendix to *Vindiciæ Prodromi*. And there are added such works as were published by Hamilton and Balfour in 1739, under the title of "A collection of several Treatises concerning Scotland as it was of old, and also in later times."

bis Speciebus, 4to. Lugduni Batavorum apud Joh. Elzevirium, 1661.

Nuncius Scoto-Britannus, de Deſcriptione Scotiæ Antiquæ et Modernæ, folio, Edinburgi, 1683.

An Account of the Scottiſh Atlas, or the Deſcription of Scotland Ancient and Modern, fol. Edinburgh, 1683.

Scotia Illuſtrata, ſive Prodromus Hiſtoria Naturalis, in quo regionis natura, incolarum ingenia et mores, morbi iiſque medendi methodus, et medicina indigena accurate explicantur, &c. Opus viginti annorum. Sereniſſimi regis Caroli II. Magnæ Britanniæ Monarchæ, &c. juſſu editum, folio, Edinburgi, 1684.

Phalainologia Nova, ſive Obſervationes de rarioribus quibuſdam Balænis in Scotiæ littus, nuper ejectis, &c. 4to. Edinburgi, 1692.

An advertiſement anent the Xiphias or Sword-fiſh, expoſed at Edinburgh, ——

An eſſay concerning the Thulé of the Ancients, 12mo. 1693.

Rogatu Joannis Sletzeri rei tormentariæ in Scotiæ Præfecti Theatrum celebriorum urbium, arcium, templorum et monaſteriorum Scotiæ, lingua Latina ſcripſi, quod in linguam noſtram verſum edidit, cum Iconibus, in folio, Londini, 1693.

Additions to the edition of Cambden's Britannia, 1695.

Introductio ad Hiſtoriam rerum a Romanis geſtarum in ea borealis Britanniæ parte, quæ ultra murum Victicum eſt: in qua veterum in hac plaga incolarum nomina et ſedes explicantur, &c. folio. Edinburgi, 1696.

Auctarium Muſæi Balfouriani, e muſeo Sibbaldiano, ſive enumeratio et deſcriptio rerum rariorum, tam naturalium, quam artificialium, tam domeſticarum quam exoticarum, quas Robertus Sibbaldus, M. D.: Eques auratus, Academiæ Edinburgenæ donavit, quæ quaſi manuductio brevis eſt ad hiſtoriam naturalem. Edinburgi, 8vo. 1697.

Memoria Balfouriana, ſive hiſtoria rerum pro literis promovendis geſtarum, a clariſſimis fratribus Balfouriis, D. Jacobo, Barone de Kinaird, equite, Leone rege armorum; et D. Andrea, M. D. equite aurato, 8vo. Edinburgi, 1699.

Proviſion for the poor in time of dearth and ſcarcity, where there is an account of ſuch food as may be eaſily gotten, when corns are ſcarce, and of ſuch meats as may be uſed when the ordinary proviſions fail, or are very dear, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1699.

An advertiſement anent a rare ſort of whale came in near Cramond, 1701.

Coelii Sedulii Scoti poemata ſacra ex MSS. optimæ notæ tranſcripſi, contuli cum variis ejus editionibus et notis. Nebriſſenſis et meis illuſtrati: hoc opus recognitum cum ſelectis notis ediderunt Joannes Gillane et Joannes Forreſt, meo rogatu, 8vo. Edinburgi, 1701.

Georgii Sibbaldi, M. D. Domini de Gibliſtone, Regulæ bene et ſalubriter vivendi, partim proſa partim metro expreſſæ, nunc primum ex MSS. autographis authoris in lucem editæ, et notis illuſtratæ, per R. S. M D. ex fratre Davide, Nepotem, 8vo. Edinburgi, 1701. Quibus acceſſere Roberti Bodii de Trochoregia, de filii ſui primogeniti inſtitutione monita, aliaquae ex authoris autographis MSS. edita.

Commentarius in vitam Georgii Buchanani, cui adjecta eſt ſatyra ejus in Cardinalem Lotharingum, nunc primum edita cum notis, 8vo. Edinburgi, 1702.

The liberty and independencie of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland, aſſerted from ancient records, in three parts. 4to. Edinburgh, 1703.

An anſwer to the ſecond letter to the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, wherein the Scots ancient poſſeſſion in Britain is aſſerted, and anſwers are given to the objections againſt it in the

2d

2d letter, and in Mr Atwood's late book, 8vo Edinburgh, 1704.

In Hippocratis legem et in ejus epiſtolam ad Theſſalum filium commentarii; in quibus oſtenditur, quæ medico futuro ſunt neceſſaria, 8vo. Edinburgi, 706.

Hiſtorical inquiries concerning the Roman monuments and antiquities in the north part of Britain called Scotland, in which there is an account of the Roman walls, ports, colonies, and forts, temples, altars, ſepulchres, and military wayes in this countrey, from the inſcriptions, veſtiges of the buildings and camps, and the antiquities found in the countrey, with copper cuts, folio, Edinburgh, 1707.

The hiſtorie, ancient and modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Linlithgow and Stirling, in two books. The firſt book containeth the hiſtorie ancient and modern, of the Sheriffdom of Linlithgow, wherein there is an account of the royal ſeats and caſtles, of the royal burghs, and of the ſeats of the knights of St John, &c. The 2d book has the hiſtory and deſcription of Stirlingſhire, fol. Edin. 1710.

An account of the writers ancient and modern, printed, and manuſcripts not printed, which treat of the deſcription of North Britain called Scotland, as it was of old, and is now at preſent, with a catalogue of the maps and proſpects and figures, of the ancient monuments thereof, &c. in two parts, folio, Edinburgh, 1710.

Miſcellanea quædam eruditæ antiquitatis, quæ ad borealem Britanniæ majoris partem pertinent, in quibus loci quidam hiſtoricorum Romanorum illuſtrantur, cum figuris aliquot monumentorum, antiquorum. Edinburgh, 1710.

Vindiciæ Prodromi hiſtoriæ naturalis Scotiæ, folio, Edinburgi, 1710.

Commentarius in Julii Agricolæ Expeditiones 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. in vita ejus, per Cornelium Tacitum generum ejus, deſcriptas; et in boreali Britanniæ parte, quæ Scotia dicitur, geſtas. In quo, ex veſtigiis caſtrorum, &c., textus Taciti illuſtrantur, folio, Edinburgi, 1711.

Conjectures concerning the Roman ports, colonies, and forts, in the Firths of Forth and Tay, Edinburgh, 1711.

Specimen Gloſſiarii de populis et locis Britanniæ borealis in explicatione locorum quorundam difficilium apud ſcriptores veteres, folio, Edinburgh, 1711.

Series rerum a Romanis, poſt avocatum Agricolam, in Britannia boreali, geſtarum, folio, Edinburgh, 1711.

The Deſcription of the Iſles of Orkney and Zetland, with the mapps of them, done from the accurate obſervation of the moſt learned who lived in theſe iſles, fol. Edinburgh, 1711.

A Survey *and* Report *of the Coasts and Central Highlands of* Scotland; *made by the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in the Autumn of* 1802.

By Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, Edinburgh. F. R. S.

[*Concluded from p.* 105.]

Appendix.

Report from the Highland Society of Scotland.

Queries referred to in the annexed Report.

1st, Does it conſiſt with your knowledge, that the progreſs of improvement in the northern parts of Scotland is much retarded by the want of roads and bridges? If ſo, what lines would tend moſt effectually to open the country and promote the public good?

2d, Does the valley, which paſſes through

through the north of Scotland from the Murray Frith on the eaſt to Loch Eil, and the Linnhe Loch on the weſt, appear to you to be well calculated for an inland navigation, if formed of a ſize ſufficient to admit of large trading veſſels and frigates? (I have, for the ſake of diſtinction, named this navigation the Caledonian Canal.)

3*d*, Would this navigation, by opening a ready and ſafe communication from one ſide of the iſland to the other, prove the means of promoting the extenſion of the fiſheries, and of throwing the induſtry and intelligence of the fiſhers who reſide on the eaſt coaſt upon the extenſive fiſhing grounds along the weſt coaſt?

4*th*, Would the undertaking theſe public works at the preſent time, by affording employment to the people, giving them habits of induſtry, and furniſhing them with capital, tend to check the ſpirit of emigration which now prevails, and, connected with the powers which would be furniſhed by uſing the water which flows down each extremity of the valley from the extenſive lochs, prove the means of laying the certain foundation of future employment.

5*th*, If the executing theſe roads and bridges would prove the means of employing the people, improving the agricultural ſtate of the country, and of extending the fiſheries, the nation would evidently derive an increaſe of revenue and power; and the land-owners through whoſe eſtates the lines of road paſſed, and indeed the whole of the adjoining diſtricts of country, would enjoy improved cultivation and paſturage, increaſed incomes, and all the bleſſings which are derived from a facility of intercourſe: is it not therefore the intereſt of the land-owners to unite with Government in executing theſe plans? and ſhould not the memorials and propoſitions to this purpoſe originate with the land-owners, and be tranſmitted by them to the Lords of the treaſury, who will, by comparing the memorials with the information contained in the ſurveys made by their directions, judge how far the public aid can be with propriety extended?

6*th*, If the opening the Caledonian canal upon the ſcale I have propoſed would prove the means of facilitating the intercourſe from the weſt of England and Scotland, and the whole of Ireland, with the northern parts of Europe, and likewiſe from the eaſt ſide of Great Britain to America and the Weſt Indies; is it not juſt and reaſonable that the commercial intereſts ſhould be united with the efforts of Government in carrying the ſame into effect?

7*th*, In my laſt I neglected to ſtate, in order to enable the Highland proprietors to contribute without inconvenience to themſelves, a moiety of the expence of making the roads and bridges neceſſary for the improvement of that part of the country, that they might be empowered by an act of parliament to ſell land to that amount. This is reaſonable, becauſe the price would be applied to improve the remainder of the entailed eſtates, which would by this means be much improved in value, though ſomewhat diminiſhed in extent.

Report of a Sub-Committee of the Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, on Conſideration of a Letter from Mr Telford, Engineer, to Henry Mackenzie, Eſq. one of the Directors of the Society; made to, and approved of by, the General Committee of Directors of the ſaid Society, 10th December 1802; the Right Honourable Lord Macdonald, one of the Vice-Preſidents in Office, in the Chair.

The committee have fully conſidered Mr Telford's queſtions, addreſſed to Mr Mackenzie, one of the ſociety's directors.

In anſwer to the firſt, they are perſuaded

ſuaded that even the lines of communication by means of military roads in ſome parts of the Highlands, have been productive of benefit to the country, though, the motives which gave riſe to their formation having no relation to objects of commerce and induſtry, the advantages derived from them are very imperfect. The committee accordingly have no heſitation in declaring it to be their fixed opinion, that the want of further roads and communications in the Highlands has hitherto proved the greateſt obſtacle to the introduction of uſeful induſtry there, and that every attempt for that purpoſe muſt fail, until regular and eaſy communication is afforded from one part of the country to another, and more eſpecially from the remote points where there is the beſt field for uſeful exertion to the preſent ſeats of capital and induſtry. With regard to what lines would tend moſt effectually to open the country, and promote the public good, the committee humbly report their opinion as follows:

The Highlands, as to this queſtion, may be divided into three diſtricts: the firſt, comprehending the weſt coaſts of Argyle and Inverneſſſhire, as connected with each other; the ſecond, including the county of Roſs and a part of the county of Inverneſs; and the third, or northern diſtrict, compriſing the ſhires of Sutherland and Caithneſs.

In the firſt of theſe diſtricts, the utmoſt benefit would ariſe from drawing a direct line of communication from the weſt ſide of the Frith of Clyde nearly oppoſite to Greenock, to the Bay of Strachur upon Loch Fyne, from whence there is already an excellent and well-conducted road to Fort William. From this point the road may be eaſily continued by Loch Eil Side to Loch na Gaul, through Ariſaig into Morer. Such a communication would tend very greatly to the ſucceſs of the fiſheries in the iſlands of Egg, Rum, Cana, Muck, Barra, and South Uiſt, all of which poſſeſs numerous lochs and fiſhing banks in and around them. The greateſt advantages would ariſe from approximating theſe various fiſheries and extenſive coaſts to the Frith of Clyde, where the fiſhing capital is at preſent almoſt excluſively reſident. It is evident that nothing can more diſcourage the employment of that capital in thoſe parts than that difficulty of approach, amounting almoſt to inacceſſibility, which renders the communication of intelligence always ſlow and even often precarious.

In the northern diſtrict the lines of communication would, from the nature of the thing, be drawn to a different point. A central point at the ſouth of that diſtrict is found at or near Inverſhim, to which place the Frith of Dornoch is navigable, and where a bridge can eaſily be thrown over, and from whence a direct and ſhort communication could be made to Dingwall and Inverneſs. From this point ſeveral advantageous lines of road might be made, one ſtretching by the banks of Loch Shin through part of Aſſint to Kyleſcow, another by the kirk of Lairg to the head of Loch Loxford, and a third from the kirk of Lairg by the weſt of Lochnaver to Tongue. Another road again would connect together the weſtern and eaſtern extremities of this the northern coaſt of Scotland, proceeding from Loch Eriboll (at which place there is one of the fineſt harbours in the kingdom) by Tongue, Farr, and Thurſo, to Honna on the eaſt. From this point, where there is a ferry to Orkney, the road would return to Wick, and from thence along the eaſt coaſts of Sutherland and Caithneſs, croſſing the river Fleet by a bridge, to avoid the little Ferry, till it terminated at Inverſhin. Such lines as the above would open the whole of theſe countries to all the trading capital of Inverneſs and the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, as well as by the way of Fort

Fort William to that of the Clyde; and it is well known that all the way from the vicinity of Kyleſcow around to Wick, the fiſhing grounds are abundant and excellent.

As to the middle diviſion, the committee would humbly ſuggeſt the utility of certain lines of interſection from eaſt and weſt. One of theſe ought to be from the great military road between Fort William and Inverneſs in a weſtern direction, ſuch as may beſt afford an eaſy intercourſe between both theſe places and the iſlands of Skye, Harries, and North Uiſt, as well as Loch Hourn, Loch Duich, and the other valuable fiſhing lochs in that vicinity. A ſecond will lead from Contin (which has already a good road to Dingwall) by the ſouth ſide of Loch Garve and the head of Loch Lickart to Achnaſhine, and from thence in one branch to LochCarron and in another to Pollew. From one or other of theſe branches a road of important benefit might be drawn to Loch Torridon, a third road will extend from the port of Ullapool in Loch Broom to Inverſhin at the head of the Frith of Dornock.

When the lines of road now mentioned are completed, the courſe of poſt will become rapid and regular. From the neighbourhood of Skye to Greenock the mail would be conveyed in three days, while from Inverſhin to Edinburgh by Aberdeen, or to Greenock by Inverneſs and Fort William, it would be conveyed at furtheſt in four, and thus the moſt remote points of the Highlands would be brought withinfive days courſe of poſt at the utmoſt, of Edinburgh and the Frith of Clyde. It may ſuffice for contraſting ſuch a ſituation of the Highlands with that in which they are now placed, in reſpect to communication of intelligence, to relate what happened this very year. When, after the return of the Clyde veſſels from a vain ſearch for herrings in the northern lochs, ſome conſiderable ſhoals having appeared, intelligence was diſpatched to Greenock; but owing to the indirect courſe of the poſt, and the difficulties of ſome parts of the circuitous journey, ſeveral weeks elapſed before any advantage could be taken of the information *.

The lines that have been ſuggeſted, or nearly ſuch lines, are, in the the opinion of the committee, the radical lines of road, as they may be termed, from which, in proceſs of time, various ramifications will be formed, when the benefits of theſe begin to be perceptibly diffuſed.

From conſideration of the connection of the fifth queſtion with what precedes, the committee in ſo far depart from Mr Telford's arrangement as to put next in order the anſwer to it. They are fully perſuaded of the reality of thoſe views, both of public and individual benefit, which the ſtatement of the queſtion includes; and they think it highly reaſonable that the land-owners ſhould, according to their reſpective abilities, unite with Government in executing theſe plans, by contributing a certain proportional part of the expence, varying with the different circumſtances of their ſeveral ſituations. But the committee humbly report their opinion, that it would be adviſable for the Lords of the Treaſury, after weighing ſuch ſuggeſtions as have been made, and conſulting their ſurveyor, to ſelect the lines of road which more immediately, and in a national view, invite the public aid; and then, after the ſelection is made known, it will be the duty as well as the intereſt of land-owners, to come forward with their propoſals, ſtating, with regard to each ſeparately, thoſe local

* The ordinary courſe of the poſt is one week from Laxford to Tongue, and another from Tongue to Tain, being on the line by Inverneſs to Edinburgh.

local conſiderations which ſeem to fix the proportion of public aid that may fairly be ſolicited.

In anſwer to query ſecond, the committee have no doubt that the Caledonian canal, formed on the ſcale ſuggeſted (ſufficient for the paſſage of large trading ſhips and frigates,) will be attended with the greateſt national advantage. In reſpect to theſe objects, indeed, the benefit muſt be ſo incalculably great, that this truly uſeful undertaking aſſuredly merits the attention and exertions of Government. The committee have equally little doubt in concurring with the opinion inferred in the third queſtion, that, by opening a free communication from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſea, it would be highly beneficial to the fiſheries, particularly by tranſferring the ſkill in the cod and ling fiſhery, poſſeſſed by the people on the eaſtern coaſt, by whom it is certainly better underſtood than by the natives of the weſtern, from the former to the latter of theſe ſhores, where the field for its action is inexhauſtible.

With regard to query fourth, the committee are well convinced that the undertaking theſe public works muſt produce the united good conſequences of checking the ſpirit of emigration, by affording uſeful employment to a great number of people, of improving the habits of the country by teaching leſſons of ſyſtematic induſtry, and of affording at once the excitement to undertake, and the intelligence as well as (to a certain moderate extent) the means required for inſtituting thoſe fiſhing and manufacturing eſtabliſhments, on which the future proſperity of the Highlands muſt be founded.

On the ſixth queſtion the committee have to obſerve, that they are fully aware of the commercial as well as other national advantages derivable from the Caledonian Canal; but with regard to the queſtion to what extent commercial men would be ready to contribute individually towards carrying the ſame into effect, the Highland Society can have no means of forming an opinion, other than by reference to that general ſpirit of liberal enterprize which diſtinguiſhes the commercial body.

Adverting to a ſupplementary ſuggeſtion from Mr Telford, the committee apprehend that it would be highly expedient to introduce a clauſe into any act of parliament on the ſubject, authorizing and empowering proprietors of entailed eſtates either to ſell lands for defraying the expence of contributing along with Government to the making of roads and bridges in the Highlands, or in their option to make the ſame a debt, affecting the ſubſequent heirs of entail.

It has been ſtated to the committee, that tutors and curators of minor proprietors, and truſtees holding poſſeſſion of eſtates concerned in theſe improvements, might feel ſome heſitation in venturing on the neceſſary outlays, as entertaining a doubt of ſuch acts of adminiſtration falling within their powers. The committee are humbly of opinion, that it would be proper to add to the clauſe already ſuggeſted, an enactment, that tutors and curators of a minor heir of entail, or truſtees in poſſeſſion of an eſtate already entailed, or which is directed to be entailed, ſhould have the ſame power of ſelling lands, or charging the eſtate that is by the act conferred upon heirs of entail themſelves: As alſo that tutors and curators of minors poſſeſſed of unentailed eſtates, and truſtees holding poſſeſſion of ſuch, ſhould be entitled by their acts in the premiſes to bind the minor or truſtee, and all ſucceſſors to the eſtate.

A true copy from the record.
(Signed) LEWIS GORDON, *Dep. Sec.*
Highland Society Hall,
Edinburgh, Dec. 10. 1802.

Highland

Highland Society Hall, Edinburgh, Dec. 23. 1802.

Minute of the Committee of the Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, which formerly drew up Anſwers in the Shape of a Report, to the Queries of Mr Telford, Engineer, reſpecting the opening of Communications by Roads and Bridges in the Highlands, and by a Canal from Inverneſs to Fort-William, upon conſidering a Letter from Mr Telford, of date 14th December 1802, to Henry Mackenzie, Eſq. one of the Society's Directors, owning Receipt of ſaid Report, which he ſtates to be able, full, and ſatisfactory, and that the "only Inſtance in which it is rather leſs explicit than he could wiſh, is with reſpect to the road in the middle Diviſion, which ſhould connect the Inverneſs and Fort-William Road with Skye, &c. &c.," as to which Mr Telford wiſhes the Committee could ſay ſomething more ſpecific, and recommends their taking any information which can be furniſhed by Mr Donaldſon, Surveyor of Military Roads, upon that Point: the Right Honourable Lord Macdonald, one of the Vice-Preſidents in Office, in the Chair.

The committee, in their former report, have pointed out the great objects to which roads through the diſtrict in queſtion ſhould in their opinion apply; but there being a difference of opinion as to the preciſe lines of road by which thoſe objects would beſt be attained, the committee do not feel themſelves at liberty to ſpecify thoſe preciſe lines. They would take the liberty of ſuggeſting the expediency of Government employing ſome able ſurveyor or engineer of reſpectable character and abilities to report on the ſubject; and if, relative to the preſent point of inquiry, they are to ſay any thing more particular, they may mention that the objects of this line of interſection ſeem chiefly twofold, viz. to afford a communication to the head of Loch Hourn, a very valuable fiſhing loch, and alſo to Bernera, the neareſt point to Skye; both which they apprehend may be attained by two ramifications of a road from the military road leading from Fort-William to Inverneſs.

The committee, adverting to Mr Telford's ſuggeſtion of an examination of Mr Donaldſon, called him before them; but found that he had never travelled any part of the country from Fort-Auguſtus, weſtward, to Bernera or the lochs, and that his information was ſolely, as to that part of the country, derived from others.

A true copy from the record.
(Signed) Lewis Gordon, *Dep. Sec.*

Observations *on the* Structure *of the* Tongue; *illustrated by Cases in which a Portion of that Organ has been removed by Ligature.*

By Everard Hume, Eſq. F. R. S.

(From the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society for 1803.*)*

Phyſiological inquiries have ever been conſidered as deſerving the attention of this learned ſociety; and, whenever medical practitioners, in the treatment of diſeaſes, have met with any circumſtance which threw light upon the natural ſtructure or actions of any of the organs of the human body, or thoſe of other animals, their communications have met with a favourable reception.

The following obſervations derive their real importance from offering a ſafe and effectual means of removing a por-

a portion of the tongue, when that organ has taken on a diſeaſed action, the cure of which is not within the reach of medicine; and as the tongue, like many other glandular ſtructures, is liable to be affected by cancer, it becomes of no ſmall importance that the fact ſhould be generally known. In a phyſiological view, they tend to ſhow, that the internal ſtructure of the tongue is not of that delicate and ſenſible nature which, from its being the organ of taſte, we ſhould be led to imagine.

The tongue is made up of faſciculi of muſcular fibres, with an intermediate ſubſtance met with in no other part of the body, and a vaſt number of ſmall glands; it has large nerves paſſing through it; and the tip poſſeſſes great ſenſibility, fitting it for the purpoſe of taſte.

Whether the ſenſe of taſte is confined entirely to the point of the tongue, and the other parts are made up of muſcles fitted for giving it motion: or whether the whole tongue is to be conſidered as the organ, and the ſoft matter which pervades its ſubſtance, and fills the interſtices between the faſciculi of muſcular fibres, is to be conſidered as connected with ſenſation, has not, I believe, been aſcertained.

The tongue, throughout its ſubſtance, has always been conſidered by phyſiologiſts as a very delicate organ; and it was believed, that any injury committed upon it would not only produce great local irritation, but alſo affect in a violent degree, the general ſyſtem of the body. This was my own opinion, till I met with the following caſe, the circumſtances of which induced me to ſee this organ in a different point of view.

A gentleman, by an accident which it is unneceſſary to deſcribe, had his tongue bitten with great violence. The immediate effect of the injury was great local pain; but it was not attended with much ſwelling of the tongue itſelf, nor any other ſymptom, except that the point of the tongue entirely loſt its ſenſibility, which deprived it of the power of taſte: whatever ſubſtance the patient ate was equally inſipid. This alarmed him very much, and induced him to ſtate to me the circumſtances of his caſe, and requeſt my opinion. I examined the tongue, a fortnight after the accident. It had the natural appearance, but the tip was completely inſenſible, and was like a piece of board in his mouth, rendering the act of eating a very unpleaſant operation. I ſaw him three months afterward, and it was ſtill in nearly the ſame ſtate.

From this caſe it appears, that the tongue itſelf is not particularly irritable; but the nerves paſſing through its ſubſtance to ſupply the tip, which forms the organ of taſte, are very readily deprived of their natural action: this probably ariſes from their being ſofter in texture than nerves in general, and, in that reſpect, reſembling thoſe belonging to the other organs of ſenſe.

There was another circumſtance in this caſe which very particularly ſtruck my attention, viz. that a bruiſe upon the nerves of the tongue, ſufficient to deprive them of the power of communicating ſenſation, was productive of no inflammation or irritation in the nervous trunk, ſo as to induce ſpaſms, which too commonly occur from injuries to the nerves belonging to voluntary muſcles. I am therefore glad to believe, that the nerves ſupplying an organ of ſenſe, are not ſo liable to ſuch effects as thoſe which belong to the other parts of the body.

The ſmall degree of miſchief which was produced, and the readineſs with which the nerves had their communication completely cut off, were to me new facts, and encouraged me, in the following caſe of fungous excreſcence from the tongue, which bled ſo profuſely

profuſely as at times to endanger the patient's life, and never allowed him to arrive at a ſtate of tolerable health, to attempt removing the part by ligature.

John Weymouth, eight years of age, was admitted into St George's hoſpital, on the 24th of December, 1800, on account of a fungous excreſcence on the right ſide of the anterior part of the tongue, which extended nearly from the outer edge to the middle line at the tip. It appeared, from the account of his relations, that the origin of this fungus exiſted at his birth, and had been increaſing ever ſince. He had been a year and a half under the care of the late Mr Cruikſhank, who had removed the excreſcence by ligature round its baſe; but, when the ligature dropped off, a violent hæmorrhage took place, and the excreſcence gradually returned. Attempts were made to deſtroy it by cauſtic; but hæmorrhage always followed the ſeparation of the ſloughs; ſo that, after ten trials, this mode was found ineffectual. It was alſo removed by the knife, ten different times, but always returned.

From this hiſtory I was led to believe, that the only mode of removing the diſeaſe was taking out the portion of the tongue upon which it grew. This was a caſe in which I felt myſelf warranted in making an attempt out of the common line of practice, to give the patient a chance of recovery; and, from the preceding caſe, having found that preſſure on one part of the tongue produced no bad conſequences on the other parts, I was led to remove the excreſcence in the following manner:

On the 28th of December, I made the boy hold out his tongue, and paſſed a crooked needle, armed with a double ligature, directly through its ſubſtance, immediately beyond the excreſcence. The needle was brought out below, leaving the ligatures: one of theſe was tied very tight before the excreſcence, the other equally ſo beyond it, ſo that a ſegment of the tongue was confined between theſe two ligatures, in which the circulation was completely ſtopped. The tongue was thin in its ſubſtance; and the boy complained of little pain during the operation. Thirty drops of laudanum were given to him immediately after it, and he was put to bed. He fell aſleep, continued to doſe the greater part of the day, and was ſo eaſy the next day as to require no particular attention. On the fifth day from the operation, the portion of tongue came away with the ligatures, leaving a ſloughy ſurface which was thrown off on the 11th day, and was ſucceeded by a ſimilar ſlough; this ſeparated on the 15th day. The excavation after this gradually filled up; and, on the 20th day, it was completely cicatrized, leaving only a ſmall fiſſure on that ſide of the tongue.

Encouraged by the reſult of this caſe, I was led to perform a ſimilar operation upon a perſon at a more advanced period of life.

Margaret Dalton, 40 years of age, was admitted into St George's hoſpital, on the 25th of December, 1801, on account of a tumour, the ſize of a pea, ſituate on the right ſide of the tongue, near its edge. The hiſtory of the caſe was as follows. A ſmall pimple appeared, and gradually increaſed, without pain; the only inconvenience was, that it affected her ſpeech, and, when bruiſed by the teeth, bled freely.

The operation was performed on the 11th of January, 1802, in exactly the ſame manner as has been already deſcribed. It produced a conſiderable degree of ſalivation, which was extremely troubleſome (much more ſo than the pain the ligatures produced,) and continued till the ſlough came away. The ligature neareſt the root of the tongue ſeparated on the 6th day; the other on the

the 7th; and, in three days after the ſeparation of the ſecond ligature, the wound was completely ſkinned over.

A third caſe of this kind came under my obſervation, in which there was a ſmall tumour in the ſubſtance of the tongue, about the ſize of a pea, which gave me the idea of its being of that kind which might terminate in a cancer. The patient was a gentleman of about 41 years of age. Upon examining the tumour, I told him of my alarm reſpecting its nature; and at the ſame time added, that I was very ready to remove it, ſhould it be the opinion of other practioners that ſuch a ſtep was adviſeable; and my experience in two former caſes led me to believe it might be done with ſafety. I therefore adviſed him to conſult other medical practitioners of reputation, and acquaint me with their opinion. Mr Cline was conſulted, and his opinion coincided with mine; which made the patient decide upon having the tumour removed.

The operation was performed on the 28th of December, 1802. The needle pierced the tongue an inch beyond the tip, a little to the right of the middle line of the tongue; and the ſpace between the two ligatures, when they were tied at the circumference of the tongue, was fully an inch. The tongue was thick; and the maſs included by the ligatures was ſuch as to make it difficult to compreſs it. The operation gave conſiderable pain, of a numbing kind. Immediately after the operation, the part included became dark coloured, particularly toward the middle line of the tongue. A ſalivation took place. The next day, the pain and ſalivation were great, and the patient could not ſwallow; but, on the day following, he could take broth, negus, and other fluids.

On the 6th day from the operation, the ſlough became looſe; and the leaſt motion of the tongue gave great pain. Upon examining the ſlough, there was a ſmall ſpot which looked red, and was ſurrounded by a dark ſurface; this was toward the right ſide. Upon further examination it appeared that the ligature, to the right had not completely deadened the part at the centre, in which the artery had its courſe. This accounted for the red ſpot; as well as for the pain the patient ſuffered; and led me, on the ſeventh day, to diſengage the ligature on the left (which was almoſt completely ſeparated,) by means of a pair of ſciſſars, and paſs another ligature through the groove to the oppoſite ſide, and to tie it over the part not completely deadened. This gave great pain for a few hours, which was relieved by the uſe of tincture of opium. On the 8th day, the patient had leſs pain than on any preceding day, and leſs ſalivation; and. on the 9th, the whole ſlough came away. On the 13th, the tongue had ſo much recovered itſelf, that there did not appear any loſs of ſubſtance whatever, only a fiſſure of half an inch in depth, in the anterior part of it; and as that now ſeemed to be exactly in the center, there was not the ſmalleſt deformity.

The preceding caſes, in the view which it is intended to take in the preſent paper, are to be conſidered as ſo many experiments, by which the ſtructure of the tongue is in ſome reſpects aſcertained: they enable us to draw the following concluſions:

The internal ſtructure of the tongue is leſs irritable than almoſt any other organized part of the body; therefore, the peculiar ſubſtance which is interpoſed between the faſciculi of its muſcular fibres, is not in any reſpect connected with the nerves which paſs through its ſubſtance to the organ of taſte, but is merely a ſoft medium, to admit of great facility of action in its different parts.

The nerves of the tongue appear to be more readily compreſſed, and deprived

deprived of their power of communicating ſenſation, than nerves in general; and any injury done to them is not productive of diſeaſed action in the trunk of the injured nerve.

If we compare the effects of compreſſion upon a portion of the tongue, with thoſe of a ſimilar compreſſion upon the hæmorrhoidal veins when they form piles, or thoſe of the teſticle in caſes of varicoſe veins of the ſpermatic chord, which not only produce very violent local inflammation, but alſo a conſiderable degree of ſymptomatic fever, it is impoſſible not to be ſurpriſed that the reſults ſhould be ſo very different; ſince we are led to believe, upon a general principle, that parts are ſenſible in proportion to their vaſcularity, and that all the organs of ſenſe, when inflamed, are more exquiſitely ſo than any other parts of the body.

The tongue appears to have a power of throwing off its ſloughs in a ſhorter time than any other part. Eight or nine days is the ordinary time of a ſlough ſeparating from the common parts: in the boy's tongue, it was only five.

Having ſtated the information we derive from theſe caſes, reſpecting the ſtructure, ſenſibility, and irritability of the tongue, it now remains to mention the advantage to be derived from them in a profeſſional view; and, although this is not directly in the line of the purſuits of this learned ſociety, yet, ſo ſtrongly is it connected with humanity, that it cannot be ſaid to be foreign to them, or undeſerving their attention.

The information derived from theſe caſes, enables us to attempt with ſafety, the removal of any part of the tongue which may have taken on a diſpoſition to become cancerous. As this diſeaſe in the tongue always begins in a very ſmall portion of that organ, it is, in the early ſtage, more within the reach of removal than when in any other part of the body; and, as the glands of the tongue are independent of each other, the cancerous diſpoſition by which one of them is attacked, does not ſo readily communicate itſelf to the others; and the part may be removed, with a greater degree of ſecurity againſt a future recurrence of the diſeaſe, than in other caſes where this malady attacks a portion of a large gland, the whole of which may be under the influence of the poiſon, long before there is any appearance of its being diſeaſed.

Remarks *on the* Application *of* Science *to the* Purposes *of the* French Revolution.

By J. B. Biot, of the National Inſtitute.

AT the commencement of the year 1793, France was on the brink of deſtruction: Landrecy, le Queſnoy, Condé, and Valenciennes, were in the hands of the enemy; Toulon was delivered to the Engliſh, and numerous fleets overſpread the ſea, and diſembarked troops on our coaſts. In the interior, famine and terror prevailed; La Vendée, Lyons, and Marſeilles, were in a ſtate of rebellion. No arms, no gunpowder was to be found; no ally that was willing or able to procure them for us; and our only reſource lay in an anarchical government, unprovided with any plan of defence or offence, and only active in perſecution and oppreſſion. Every circumſtance ſeemed to announce that the republic was on the point of periſhing before it had exiſted a ſingle year. In this perilous criſis, two new members were invited into the committee of public welfare, who had the charge of the military operations. They organized the armies,

mies, formed the plans of the campaigns, and provided subsistence and ammunition for the armies. It was necessary to arm nine hundred thousand men, and, what was more difficult, it was necessary to prove the practicability of this prodigious effort to a people prone to suspicion, and always ready to cry out treachery. For this purpose the ancient manufactories were insufficient, and many of them being situated on the frontiers, were in the hands of the enemy. They were reproduced in every quarter, with an activity never witnessed before. Scientific men were commissioned to describe and simplify the different processes; the bells of the churches were melted and converted into ordnance. Steel was not to be had; there was no opportunity of obtaining it from foreign countries, and the art of making it was not known. Men of science were requested to revive it, and they succeeded, and by their efforts this department of public defence became independent of foreign assistance.

The necessities of the war made it evident, in a most urgent manner, that an excellent topography was indispensable to our success, as we were convinced of the imperfections of the ancient maps. Being better informed by experience, the corps of engineers and geographers, which was suppressed by the constituent assembly, was again introduced into the armies, and although at the first moment of its formation, it was not possible to give all the comprehension and exactness to its labours which was requisite, yet it prepared the way for subsequent successes. Nothing is so easy as the task of destroying; nothing so difficult, or so tardy in the execution, as the reparation of ruins. By a happy instance of good policy, the engineers of civil works, and their pupils, were exempted from the general requisition. Whatever might have been the demand for the defenders of their country, it was easily perceived that ten years study is requisite to form an engineer, but that health and courage only are sufficient to make a soldier. This disastrous period furnishes instances of prudence and ability, which have have not been always imitated in times of greater tranquillity. The sciences had now rendered important services, but they were the objects of calumny: those who had employed them so successfully were obliged to undertake their defence, a task which they executed with conscious intrepidity. A circumstance as unexpected as it was singular, contributed further to introduce a wider recourse to their assistance. An officer presented himself before the committee of public welfare, and announced that the armies were in sight of the enemy, but that it was found dangerous to send the troops into the field, because the brandy and spirits allotted for the soldiers were said to be poisoned, some patients in the hospital having died in consequence of drinking of them. He requested the committee to examine into the nature of the circumstance, and, having received his orders on this head, he took his leave without delay. The ablest chemists in Paris were immediately summoned; they were ordered to analyse the spirits, and, in the course of the day, to discover the nature of the poison, and its antidote. Such was the employment of those men of science, who proceeded separately in their investigations, and relied only on their single efforts; scarce had they time enough allowed to them to complete their operations. When they had accomplished their experiments, they were summoned to attend the committee of public safety, of which the sanguinary Robespierre was then president. They declared that the liquors were not poisoned; that there was only a little water mixed with them, in which were some particles of slate in suspension, and

and that nothing more was requiſite than filtration to diveſt them of every pernicious property. Robeſpierre, who expected treachery, aſked the commiſſioners, if they were well aſſured of the truth of their ſtatements? One of them made no other reply than by producing a filtring ſtone, and having paſſed the liquor through it, drank it before the aſſembly without any heſitation, in which he was followed by his aſſociates. Robeſpierre demanded of him, in a ſtern tone, how he dared to drink poiſoned liquors? I have dared to do more than that, replied he; I have ſigned my name at the bottom of the report. This ſervice, which conſidered by itſelf is not very important, had however the effect of proclaiming the utility of ſcience, and of learned men, and a greater portion of them were admitted to the committee of public welfare. There they were ſecure from the ſavage attacks of thoſe petty denouncers, who filled every part of France. Having no connection except with the military department of the committee, which was eager to ſhelter them from perſecution, they were at liberty to eſcape from the ſuſpicious eyes of their tyrants, by preſerving an unobtruſive ſilence. Merit and virtue, at that time, had no reſource except in retirement and obſcurity. Oh! ill-fated Lavoiſier, Bailly, and Condorcet, why did not you graſp at this ſolitary method of preſervation? O that you were now united with your few remaining friends, whom a wiſe obſcurity has preſerved from deſtruction, and were enjoying with them the glory of France, of which you were ſuch conſpicuous ornaments! At the period of which we are now ſpeaking, Bailly was no longer in exiſtence. His virtues, his talents, his name celebrated through Europe, the noble and courageous manner in which he preſided at the birth of French liberty; in ſhort, every thing which attracts the eſteem and reſpect of mankind, were uſeleſs barriers againſt the ferocious rage of his perſecutors. He died, and the detail of his ſufferings during his laſt moments, is frightful in the extreme.

During this period of ſanguinary perſecution, all the means of defence, iſſued from the obſcure retreat into which the genius of ſcience had fled, gunpowder was the firſt and greateſt neceſſity; the troops had little left, and the arſenals were empty. The board of ordnance was aſſembled to conſider and provide the means of further ſupplies. They declared that the annual produce amounted to three millions of pounds; that they had for their baſis ſaltpetre from the Eaſt Indies; that extraordinary encouragement might raiſe the amount to five millions, and that nothing more could be reaſonably expected. When the members of the committee of public ſafety announced to the adminiſtrators that ſeventeen millions of pounds of ſaltpetre muſt be manufactured in a few months, they were thunderſtruck with amazement, and declared, that if it were poſſible to produce ſo great a quantity, it muſt be accompliſhed by methods to which they were entire ſtrangers. However, no other reſource remained. It was uſeleſs to think of having ſupplies from India, becauſe the ſeas were ſhut up. The men of ſcience pledged themſelves to extract the whole quantity from the ſoil of the republic. A general requiſition invited the whole maſs of citizens, without any diſtinction, to engage in this operation. A ſhort and ſimple inſtruction, ſpread abroad with ſurpriſing activity, made what was a difficult art, a ſimple and ordinary proceſs. Every habitation of men and of animals was ſearched for materials. In the ruins of Lyons, ſaltpetre was collected; and in the burnt foreſts of La Vendee charcoal was found in abundance. Theſe extraordinary exertions would have failed, had

had not ſcience ſeconded them by further helps. Saltpetre, in its rude ſtate, is not fit to make powder; it is mixed with ſalts and earths, which keep it moiſt, and diminiſh its activity. The proceſs of purifying it would have been very tedious. The conſtruction of powder-mills would have required many months, and, in the interim, France would have been ſubdued. Chemiſtry furniſhed new methods for refining and drying ſaltpetre in a few days. Inſtead of powder mills, large barrels were turned round by men, in which the charcoal, ſulphur, and ſaltpetre being pulveriſed, were mingled together with balls of copper. By this method gunpowder was manufactured in twelve hours. In this manner, the bold expreſſion of a member of the committee was verified; "We ſhall have the ground converted into ſaltpetre," ſaid he, "and, five days afterward, we ſhall charge the cannon with it." Circumſtances at this time were favourable, and concurred to bring to perfection the only arts which were then in inactivity in France. Citizens were ſent to Paris from all the departments, and were inſtructed in the fabrication of arms and of ſaltpetre. A very rapid courſe was haſtily formed, which was then termed the revolutionary lecture. Theſe contributed little to the general movement which ſaved the republic, but they produced an effect not leſs important; they proved the aſtoniſhing facility with which Frenchmen acquire the arts and ſciences: a happy gift of nature, which forms one of the moſt ſtriking characteriſtics of the nation, and which, by a fortunate concurrence of events, was deſtined afterwards to recover it from barbariſm.

Notwithſtanding the important ſervices derived from ſcience, men of learning were ſtill expoſed to perſecution, and the moſt celebrated were the moſt liable to its attacks. The venerable D'Aubenton eſcaped from proſcription, only becauſe he had compoſed a work on the improvement of ſheep, and was, for that reaſon, conſidered as a ſimple ſhepherd. Couſin, who was leſs fortunate, compoſed works on geometry in his priſon, and gave lectures on natural philoſophy to his companions in misfortune. Lavoiſier was likewiſe put into confinement; he was one of the commiſſion of weights and meaſures, and it was imagined that this little would have claimed the protection of the committee of public ſafety, and have ſet him at liberty. Meaſures were taken for this purpoſe, but it was only betraying ignorance of the ſpirit of the times. A ſhort time after, this illuſtrious man was conducted to the ſcaffold; he would have been now alive, had he addreſſed himſelf to the avarice of his perſecutors, inſtead of appealing to their juſtice and liberality. Even thoſe who were attached to the committee on account of the indiſpenſible neceſſities of the war, eſcaped death by burying themſelves in the obſcurity of their laborious occupations. To ſpeak, or even to think on the affairs of government, was conſidered as conſpiracy, and treated accordingly. What could be expected from men, whom a ſingle word might have led to the ſcaffold? And what injuſtice would it not be to make them reſponſible for meaſures which they were unable to prevent?

During this unhappy period, ſome members of the convention introduced a debate on the ſubject of public inſtruction, and earneſtly requeſted that the organization of the public ſchools ſhould be arranged. The revolutionary faction oppoſed this meaſure, becauſe, in their opinion, ſcience was a ſpecies of poiſon which enervated republics. The public aſſemblies of the departments, and of the popular ſocieties, were, in their eyes, the nobleſt of all ſchools. Some enlightened men held the ſame lan-

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guage, but with a different view. Being more politic than the former faction, they were ſenſible that no good was to be expected from their oppoſition, and that, by an unſeaſonable diſplay of zeal, they might expoſe to imminent danger the few men of learning that France had ſtill left. They accompliſhed, however, in this reſpect, whatever circumſtances allowed them to execute. A military ſchool was inſtituted, where the youth of all the departments were to be exerciſed and taught the uſe of arms, and the diſcipline of a camp; and this was termed the ſchool of Mars. Its object was not to form officers, but well-inſtructed ſoldiers, who being ſcattered over the armies of France, would make them the moſt enlightened, as they were before the beſt diſciplined in Europe. The ſucceſs of the revolutionary courſe, with reſpect to powder and ſaltpetre, furniſhed the idea of a rapid inſtruction, the advantages of which were ſo juſtly appreciated.

There were ſome thoughts of eſtabliſhing, on the ſame plan, a *Normal ſchool*, in which the moſt diſtinguiſhed profeſſors ſhould deliver lectures on the art of inſtruction. In this manner a ſmall number of men, whoſe merit has not been juſtly eſtimated, retarded, by their conſtant and individual efforts, the progreſs of barbariſm, and ſtruggled in a thouſand forms againſt the oppreſſion under which all other deſcriptions of perſons crouched and ſuccumbed At length, the bloody throne of Robeſpierre was overturned; hope ſucceeded the reign of terror, and victory took the place of defeat. On this occaſion the ſciences, iſſuing from the darkneſs of their ſtudies and laboratories, reappeared in all their ſplendour. The ſervices which they had rendered were acknowledged, and the dangers which they had incurred were deplored. It was no longer criminal, ill-fated Condorcet, to inquire into and lament thy unhappy lot. The plans of the campaign, which were projected in the committee of public welfare, were crowned with ſucceſs. The French armies had advanced on the rear of the enemy, and, threatening their retreat, forced them precipitately to abandon the ſtrong holds which they had conquered: they marched from victory to victory into the territories of the enemy. The arts and ſciences, revived by liberty, employed a new activity in preparing victories abroad, and repairing evils at home. Every thing that genius, labour, and induſtry, could accompliſh, was employed in enabling France to make head againſt all Europe, and ſubſiſt by her own reſources during the war, ſhould it prove eternal and tremendous. In the beginning of the third year of the republic, the reſult of the general application of ſcientific labour was as follows:—The means of manufacturing iron, ſteel, and ſalt-petre, and likewiſe powder and fire-arms, were diſcovered, and put into execution during the reign of terror. Twelve million pounds of ſaltpetre were extracted from the ſoil of France in the ſpace of nine months. Under the old government the produce did not amount to one million per annum. Fifteen founderies were employed in caſting braſs cannon, the annual produce of which was ſeven thouſand pieces of ordnance. Only two eſtabliſhments of this kind exiſted in France before the revolution. Thirty foundaries were employed in caſting iron cannon, which produced thirteen thouſand per annum. At the commencement of the war, there were only four, which annually produced nine hundred pieces of cannon. The fabrication of mortars and gun-carriages were multiplied in the ſame proportion. Twenty new manufactories of white arms were erected, and carried on by new proceſſes, of which deſcription there was only one before the war. An immenſe manufactory of

of fire-arms was on a ſudden put forward at Paris, which produced annually 140,000 muſkets; that is, more than all the old manufactories together. Many ſimilar eſtabliſhments were inſtituted in the different departments of the republic. One hundred and eighty-eight armories, for repairing all ſorts of arms, were erected, of which kind there were only ſix before the revolution. Likewiſe a manufactory of carbines, which were never before that time made in France. The art of repairing the touch-holes of cannon was invented, and carried to ſuch perfection as to be performed in the fields. A method was diſcovered of extracting from the pine-tree pitch and tar for the uſe of the navy. The balloon and telegraph were converted into inſtruments of war. A ſimplification of the art of war, grounded on the moſt accurate theory, was carried into execution. A ſecret eſtabliſhment was formed at Meudon for this purpoſe, where experiments were made on powder of muriate, ſuroxygenated potaſh, on fire-balls, bomb-ſhells, &c. Means were employed for extracting, from the ſoil of France, every thing neceſſary for the conſtruction and equipment of ſhips of war. Many attempts were made to replace or reproduce the materials which were waſted by the war; to multiply the potaſh and alkali which gunpowder withdrew from manufactures. A clear and ingenious method was put into general uſe of making ſoap for the accommodation of the citizens; and likewiſe the invention of paſte for crayons, which was formerly imported from England. Another invention of ineſtimable value was brought to light, which is a method of tanning leather in a few days, which required uſually, before this diſcovery, ſeveral years of preparation.

Narrative *of the* Loss *of* His Majesty's Packet Lady Hobart.

On an Island of Ice, in the Atlantic Ocean, the 28th of June, 1803, with a particular account of the Providential escape of the crew in two open boats.

By William Dorset Fellowes, Esq. Commander.

St John's, Newfoundland,
July 9, 1803.

SIR,

ON the 22d of June, 1803, we ſailed from Halifax for England, ſteering a courſe to the ſouthward and eaſtward, to clear Sable Iſland. On the 24th hauled to the northward, to paſs over the northern part of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, with the intention to keep well to the northward, that we might thereby avoid the enemy's cruiſers.

On the 26th, at 7 A. M. being then on the Grand Bank, in lat. 44. 37. and lon. 51. 20. W. Cape Race bearing N. N. W. ½ W. 128 miles diſtant, diſcovered a large ſchooner under French colours, ſtanding towards us, with her deck full of men. From her manner of bearing down upon us, we concluded ſhe had been apprized of the war, and that ſhe took us for a merchant brig. Cleared ſhip for action. At eight, being within range of our guns, fired a ſhot at her, when ſhe ſtruck her colours. Sent on board and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel; ſhe proved to be L'Aimable Julie, of Port Liberte, of 80 tons burden, new and ſtrong built, bound thither from the iſland of St Pierre, laden with ſalt fiſh, and commanded by Citizen Charles Roſſe.

After taking out her Captain and crew, I gave the prize in charge to Lieutenants John Little and William Hughes, of his Majeſty's navy (who were paſſengers in the Lady Hobart,

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and who moſt handſomely volunteered their ſervices;) with them I ſent two of our own ſeamen and two priſoners, to aſſiſt in navigating the prize. At 10 A. M. ſaw two ſchooners a-head; fired a gun, and brought them to. On finding them to be Engliſh, and bound to St John's, I divided the French priſoners between them, excepting the Captain, Mate, and one boy, the Captain's nephew, who requeſted very earneſtly to remain on board the Packet.

Tuesday, 28th June.—Blowing hard from the weſtward, with a heavy ſea and hazy weather, with intervals of thick fog. About one in the morning, the ſhip then going by the log at the rate of ſeven miles an hour, ſhe ſtruck againſt an iſland of ice with ſuch violence, that ſeveral of the crew were pitched out of their hammocks.

Being roused out of sleep by the suddenness of the shock, I inſtantly ran upon deck. The helm being put hard a-port, the ſhip ſtruck again about the cheſt-tree, and then ſwung round on her heel, her ſtern-poſt being ſtove in, and her rudder carried away, before we could ſucceed in our attempts to haul her off. At this time the iſland of ice appeared to hang quite over the ſhip, forming a high peak, which muſt have been at leaſt twice the height of our maſt-head; and we ſuppoſe the length of the iſland to have been from a quarter to half a mile.

The ſea was now breaking over the ice in a dreadful manner, the water ruſhing in ſo faſt as to fill the hold in a few minutes. Hove the guns overboard, cut away the anchors from the bows, got two ſails under the ſhip's bottom, kept both pumps going, and bailing with buckets at the main hatchway, in the hope of preventing her from ſinking; but in leſs than a quarter of an hour ſhe ſettled down to her fore-chains in the water.

Our ſituation now became moſt perilous. Aware of the danger of a moment's delay in hoiſting out the boats, I conſulted Captain Thomas, of the navy, and Mr Bargus, my maſter, as to the propriety of making any further efforts to ſave the ſhip; and as I was anxious to preſerve the mail, I requeſted their opinion, as to the poſſibility of taking it into the boats, in the event of our being able to get them over the ſhip's ſide. Theſe gentlemen agreed with me, that no time was to be loſt in hoiſting them out; and that, as the veſſel was then ſettling faſt, our firſt and only conſideration was to endeavour to preſerve the crew.

And here I muſt pay that tribute of praiſe, which the ſteady diſcipline and good conduct of every one on board ſo juſtly merit. From the firſt moment of the ſhip's ſtriking, not a word was uttered expreſſive of a deſire to leave the wreck: my orders were promptly obeyed; and though the danger of periſhing was every inſtant increaſing, each man waited for his turn to get into the boats, with a coolneſs and compoſure that could not be ſurpaſſed.

Having fortunately ſucceeded in hoiſting out the cutter and jolly-boat, the ſea then running high, we placed the ladies in the former; one of them, Miſs Cotenham, was ſo terrified, that ſhe ſprung from the gunwale, and pitched into the bottom of the boat, with conſiderable violence. This accident, which might have been productive of fatal conſequences to herſelf, as well as to us all, was unattended by any bad effects. The few proviſions which had been ſaved from the men's births, were then put into the boats, which were quickly veered a-ſtern. By this time the main deck forward was under water, and nothing but the quarter deck appeared: I then ordered my men into the boats; and having previouſly laſhed iron pigs of ballaſt to the mail, it was thrown overboard.

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I now perceived the ſhip was ſinking faſt; I called out to the men to haul up and receive me, intending to drop myſelf into the cutter, from the tryſail boom, fearing ſhe might be ſtove under the counter; and I deſired Mr Bargus, who continued with me on the wreck, to go over firſt. In this inſtance, he replied, he begged leave to diſobey my orders; that he muſt ſee me ſafe over before he attempted to go himſelf. Such conduct, at ſuch a moment, requires no comment; but I ſhould be wanting to myſelf, and to the ſervice, if I did not faithfully ſtate to their Lordſhips every circumſtance, however trifling; and it is highly ſatisfactory to me, to have this opportunity of recording an incident ſo honourable to a meritorious officer.

The ſea was running ſo high at the time we hoiſted out the boats, that I ſcarcely flattered myſelf we ſhould get them out in ſafety: and indeed, nothing but the ſteady and orderly conduct of the crew, could have enabled us to effect ſo difficult and hazardous an undertaking: and it is a juſtice to them to obſerve, that not a man in the ſhip attempted to make uſe of the liquor, which every one had in his power. Whilſt the cutter was getting out, I perceived one of the ſeamen (John Tipper) emptying a demijean, or bottle, containing five gallons, which on inquiry I found to be rum. He ſaid he was emptying it for the purpoſe of filling it with water from the ſkuttle caſk on the quarter deck, which had generally filled over night, and which was then the only freſh water to be got at; it became afterwards our principal ſupply. I relate this circumſtance as being ſo highly creditable to the character of a Britiſh ſailor.

We had ſcarce quitted the ſhip, when ſhe ſuddenly gave a heavy lurch to port, and then went down head foremoſt. I had ordered the colours to be hoiſted at the main top gallant maſt-head, with the union downwards, as a ſignal of diſtreſs, that if any perſon ſhould happen to be near us at the dawn of day, our calamitous ſituation might be perceived from her, and ſhe might afford us relief.

At this awful criſis of the ſhip ſinking, when it is natural to ſuppoſe that fear would be the predominant principle of the human mind, the coolneſs of a Britiſh ſeaman was very conſpicuouſly manifeſted by his (John Andrews) exclaiming, "There, my brave fellows, there goes the pride of Old England!"

I cannot attempt to deſcribe my own ſituation, or the ſenſations of my people. Expoſed as we were in two ſmall open boats upon the great Atlantic Ocean, bereft of all aſſiſtance, but that which our own exertions, under Providence, could afford us, we narrowly eſcaped being ſwallowed up in the vortex. Men uſed to viciſſitudes are not eaſily dejected; but there are trials which human nature alone cannot ſurmount. The conſciouſneſs of having done our duty, and a reliance upon a good Providence, enabled us to endure our calamity; and we animated each other with the hope of a better fate.

While we were employed in deliberating about our future arrangements, a curious circumſtance occurred, which, as it was productive of conſiderable uneaſineſs to us all, deſerves to be particularly mentioned here; at the moment when the ſhip was ſinking, ſhe was ſurrounded by what ſeamen term a ſchool, or an incalculable number of whales, which can only be accounted for by their being known, at this particular ſeaſon, to take a direction for the coaſt of Newfoundland, in queſt of a ſmall fiſh called Capeland, which they devour. We were extremely apprehenſive, from their approach to the boats, that they might ſtrike and materially damage them, frequent inſtances occurring

curring in that fiſhery, of boats being cut in twain by the violence of a ſingle blow from a whale. We therefore ſhouted, and uſed every effort to drive them away, but without effect; they continued, as it then ſeemed, to purſue us, and remained about the boats for the ſpace of half an hour, when, thank God! they diſappeared without having done us any injury.

Having at length ſurmounted dangers and difficulties which baffle all deſcription, we rigged the foremaſt, and prepared to ſhape our courſe in the beſt manner that circumſtances would admit of, the wind blowing from the preciſe point on which it was neceſſary to ſail, to reach the neareſt land. An hour had ſcarcely elapſed from the time the ſhip ſtruck till ſhe foundered. The diſtribution of the crew had already been made, in the following order, which we afterwards preſerved:—

In the Cutter, of the following dimenſions, viz. twenty feet long, ſix feet four inches broad, and two feet ſix inches deep, were embarked three ladies and myſelf: Captain Richard Thomas, of the navy; the French commander of the ſchooner (a veſſel taken by the Lady Hobart two days before,) the maſter's mate, gunner, ſteward, carpenter, and eight ſeamen, in all eighteen people; which, together with the proviſions, brought the boat's gunwale down to within ſix or ſeven inches of the water. From this confined ſpace, ſome idea may be formed of our crowded ſtate; but it is ſcarcely poſſible for the imagination to conceive the extent of our ſufferings in conſequence of it.

In the Jolly-boat, fourteen feet from ſtem to ſtern, five feet three inches broad, and two feet deep, were embarked Mr Samuel Bargus, maſter, Lieut.-Colonel George Cooke, of the 1ſt regiment of guards; the boatſwain, ſailmaker, and ſeven ſeamen; in all eleven perſons.

The only proviſions we were enabled to ſave conſiſted of between forty and fifty pounds of biſcuit; one demijean, or veſſel, containing five gallons of water; a ſmall jug of the ſame, and part of a ſmall barrel of ſpruce beer; one demijean of rum, a few bottles of port wine, with two compaſſes, a quadrant, a ſpy-glaſs, a ſmall tin mug, and a wine glaſs. The deck-lantern, which had a few ſpare candles in it, had been likewiſe thrown into the boat, and the cook having had the precaution to ſecure his tinder-box, and ſome matches that were kept in a bladder, we were afterwards enabled to ſteer by night.

The wind was now blowing ſtrong from the weſtward, with a heavy ſea, and the day had juſt dawned. Eſtimating ourſelves to be at the diſtance of 350 miles from St John's, in Newfoundland, with a proſpect of a continuance of weſterly winds, it became at once neceſſary to uſe the ſtricteſt economy. I repreſented to my companions in diſtreſs, that our reſolution, once made, ought on no account to be changed; and that we muſt begin by ſuffering privations, which I foreſaw would be greater than I ventured to explain. To each perſon, therefore, were ſerved out half a biſcuit, and a glaſs of wine, which was the only allowance for the enſuing twenty-four hours, all agreeing to leave the water untouched as long as poſſible. During the time we were employed in getting out the boats, I had ordered the maſter to throw the main hatch tarpauling into the cutter; which being afterwards cut into lengths, enabled us to form a temporary bulwark againſt the waves. I had alſo reminded the carpenter to carry with him as many tools as he could: he had accordingly, among other things, put a few nails in his pockets, and we repaired the gunwale of the cutter, which had been ſtove in hoiſting her out. Soon after daylight we made ſail, with the

jolly

jolly-boat in tow, and ſtood cloſe-hauled to the northward and weſtward, in the hope of reaching the coaſt of Newfoundland, or of being picked up by ſome veſſel. Paſſed two iſlands of ice, nearly as large as the firſt. We now ſaid prayers, and returned thanks to God for our deliverance. At noon, obſerved in latitude 46. 33. North, St John's bearing about W. ¼ N. diſtant 310 miles.

Wedneſday, June 29.—This day was uſhered in with light variable winds from the ſouthward and eaſtward. We had paſſed a long and ſleepleſs night, and I found myſelf at the dawn of day, with 28 perſons looking up to me with anxiety for the direction of our courſe, as well as for the diſtribution of their ſcanty allowance. On examining our proviſions, we found the bag of biſcuit much damaged by ſalt water; it therefore became neceſſary to curtail the allowance, to which precaution all cheerfully aſſented.

It was at this moment that I became more alive to all the horrors of our ſituation. We all returned thanks for our paſt mercies, and offered up prayers for our ſafety.

A thick fog ſoon after came on; it continued all day with heavy rain, which, as we had no means of collecting, afforded us no relief. Our crowded and expoſed ſituation was now rendered more diſtreſſing, from being thoroughly wet, no one having been permitted to take more than a great coat or a blanket, with the clothes on his back.

Kept the oars in both boats going conſtantly, and ſteering a W. N. W. courſe—All hands anxiouſly looking out for a ſtrange ſail. At noon ſerved a quarter of a biſcuit and a glaſs of rum to each perſon. St John's bore W. by N. ¼ N., diſtant 310 miles. One of the ladies again read prayers to us, particularly thoſe for delivery after a ſtorm.

Thurſday, June 30.—At day-break we were all ſo benumbed with wet and extreme cold, that half a glaſs of rum and a mouthful of biſcuit was ſerved out to each perſon; the ladies, who had hitherto refuſed to taſte the ſpirits, were now prevailed upon to take the ſtated allowance, which afforded them immediate relief, and enabled them the better to reſiſt the ſeverity of the weather. The ſea was moſtly calm, with thick fog and ſleet; the air raw and cold; we had kept at our oars all night, and we continued to row during the whole of this day. The jolly-boat having unfortunately put off from the ſhip with only three oars, and having but a ſmall ſail, converted into a foreſail from a top-gallant ſteering ſail, without needles or twine, we were obliged to keep her conſtantly in tow. The cutter alſo having loſt two of her oars in hoiſting out, was now ſo deep in the water, that with the leaſt ſea ſhe made little way, ſo that we were not enabled to profit much by the light winds.

Some one from the jolly boat called out that there was part of a cold ham which had not been diſcovered before: a ſmall bit, about the ſize of a nutmeg, was immediately ſerved out to each perſon, and the remainder was thrown over board, as I was fearful of its increaſing our thirſt, which we had not the means of aſſuaging.

At noon we judged ourſelves to be on the north-eaſtern edge of the Grand Bank, St John's bearing W. by N. one-fourth N. diſtant 246 miles. No obſervation. Performed divine ſervice.

Friday, July 1.—During the greater part of the laſt 24 hours, it blew a hard gale of wind from the W. S. W. with a heavy confuſed ſea from the ſame quarter; thick fog and ſleet throughout; the weather exceſſively cold, for the ſpray of the ſea freezing as it flew over the boats, rendered our ſituation deplorable. It

was

was at this time that we all felt a moſt painful depreſſion of ſpirits! the want of nouriſhment, and the continued cold and wet weather, had rendered us almoſt incapable of exertion. The very confined ſpace in the boat would not allow of our ſtretching our limbs, and ſeveral of the men, whoſe feet were conſiderably ſwelled, repeatedly called out for water. On my reminding them of the reſolution we had made, and of the abſolute neceſſity of our perſevering in it, they acknowledged the juſtice and propriety of my refuſal to comply with their deſire, and the water remained untouched.

At the commencement of the gale we ſtood to the northward and weſtward; but the cutter was ſo low in the water, and had ſhipped ſo much ſea, that we were obliged to caſt off the jolly-boat's tow-rope, and we very ſoon loſt ſight of her in the fog. This unlucky circumſtance was productive of the utmoſt diſtreſs to us all. We had been rouſed to exertion from a double motive, and the uncertainty of our ever meeting again the companions of our misfortunes, produced in us the moſt lively affliction. To add to the miſery of our ſituation, we loſt with the boat not only a conſiderable part of our ſtores, but with them our quadrant and ſpyglaſs. At about four A. M. the gale increaſing, with a prodigious heavy ſea, we brought the cutter to, by heaving the boat's ſail looſe over the bow, and veering it out with a rope bent to each yard arm, which kept her head to the ſea, ſo as to break its force before it reached us.

In the courſe of this day there were repeated exclamations of a ſtrange ſail, although I knew it was next to an impoſſibility to diſcern any thing, owing to the thickneſs of the fog; yet they were urged from the ſeveral ſeamen with ſuch apparent certainty of their object, that I was induced to put the boat before the wind to convince them of their error; and as I then ſaw in a very ſtrong point of view the conſequences of ſuch deviations, I took occaſion to remonſtrate with them upon the ſubject; I repreſented, with all the force of which I was capable, that the depreſſion ariſing from diſappointment infinitely overbalanced the momentary relief proceeding from ſuch deluſive expectations, and I exhorted them not to allow ſuch fancies to break out into expreſſion. Under all theſe circumſtances, the ladies particularly, with a heroiſm that no words can deſcribe, afforded to us the beſt examples of patience and fortitude.

We all joined in prayers, which tranquiliſed our minds, and afforded us the conſolatory hope of bettering our condition: on theſe occaſions we were all bareheaded, notwithſtanding the inceſſant ſhowers. At noon St John's bore W. by N. ¾ N. diſtant 148 miles. No obſervations.

To be concluded in our next.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On HAPPINESS.

PERHAPS there is no ſubject which has engroſſed more attention, or on which more various opinions have been formed, than that of happineſs. Philoſophers, both ancient and modern, have had different opinions concerning it. Among the former, ſome aſſerted that happineſs conſiſted in the indulgence of the ſenſual appetite, without any regard to the mind; while others aſſerted that virtue alone was true happineſs, and that a man, even in the midſt of bodily torments, poſſeſſed of it, might be happy. Both of theſe opinions, doubtleſs, are extremes, but it appears

pears evident, upon the moſt ſuperficial obſervation of life, that happineſs is not to be attained by giving every appetite and deſire the gratification they demand; and that it is neceſſary for us to form to ourſelves ſome plan or ſyſtem of conduct, in ſubordination to which, all other objects are to be purſued; and, doubtleſs, it appears that happineſs ariſes chiefly from the mind. In order to enſure happineſs, there are various mental qualities, which have no immediate connection with moral deſert; and accordingly, upon conſideration, it will appear that our tranquillity is liable to be affected in a great degree,—1. By our temper; 2. By our imagination; 3. By our opinions; and, 4. By our habits. Each of theſe are dependent, in a great degree, upon original conſtitution or early education, and although theſe may happen to be unfavourable, much may be done by our own perſevering efforts to counteract their effects.

Temper

has a great influence on our happineſs, when it is conſidered that our benevolent affections are always attended with pleaſure, while the malevolent affections are attended with pain; and, conſequently, the perſon who habitually indulges the latter, can never have peace of mind. Peeviſhneſs renders a perſon always uneaſy, as he is always ready to take offence and quarrel with thoſe about him upon the moſt groundleſs cauſe. There are varieties of temper among men; ſome are habitually peeviſh, while others are ſo only occaſionally, or by ſtarts, which inſtantly leaves them, and good nature returns. But certainly the happineſs of perſons who are prone to be irraſcible is founded on a very ſlight foundation, as, during the time their anger laſts, they are apt to do what a life of penitence cannot expiate. Philoſophers have remarked, that this diſpoſition is owing to too much indulgence being given in infancy, and that it is therefore the duty of parents to check the firſt appearances of theſe ſigns. Perſons who are continually quarrelling with, and finding fault with the conduct of others, cannot be ſaid to be happy. A benevolent mind will rather pity the defects in the character of others, and before cenſuring the conduct of others, will examine the motive which gave riſe to that cenſure.

In order to counteract the effects of mental diſorders, much may be done by ourſelves, by cultivating that candour, with reſpect to the motives of others, which reſults from habits of attention to our own infirmities; and of reflection, in our cooler moments, on the numerous circumſtances which, independently of any criminal intention, produce the appearance of vice in human conduct; and likewiſe, by ſuppreſſing, as far as poſſible, the external ſigns of peeviſhneſs, or of violence, much may be done to produce a gradual alteration in the ſtate of mind. The principle of imitation is aſſerted by philoſophers to have a great effect on the mind. By imitating the external expreſſion of countenance which appears in another perſon, it has been aſſerted that the imitator may be impreſſed with the thoughts of the perſon whom he imitates; and it is an undoubted fact, that whenever we ſee any expreſſion, or, in general, any change in the countenance of another perſon, we have a tendency to aſſume the ſame expreſſion, or the ſame change in our own countenance, and this appears from the following circumſtance—that, when we look at another in a rage, in a fit of laughter, or in a deep melancholy, we are apt to imitate the expreſſion of his countenance. So intimate is the connection between mind and body, that the mere imitation of any ſtrong expreſſion has a tendency to excite the correſponding

ponding paſſion; and, on the other hand, the ſuppreſſion of the external ſign has a tendency to compoſe the paſſion which it indicates.

A perſon, too, of a peeviſh diſpoſition, is apt, not only to take offence from the conduct or appearance of other men, but this diſpoſition likewiſe leads him to form unfavourable views of the courſe of human affairs. It is therefore evident, that a perſon of ſuch a diſpoſition can never enjoy happineſs; and that, on the other hand, a perſon of a benevolent diſpoſition poſſeſſes it in a great degree from that peace of mind which he enjoys.

Imagination

may be ſaid to conſtitute, in a great meaſure, the happineſs or miſery of man. A well-regulated imagination, next to a good conſcience, is the greateſt bleſſing that can be beſtowed on man. Even in adverſity, the effects of a well-regulated imagination may be felt, as it leads the perſon not to deſpair amidſt all the frowns of fortune, and enables him to entertain bright expectations of the future, and thus to enjoy within himſelf a fund of happineſs. On the contrary, a gloomy imagination is the bane of human life, as it leads the perſon to form diſagreeable proſpects of the future; and while in adverſity, the diſadvantages of ſuch an imagination may be felt, as it leads the perſon to deſpondency. To a gloomy imagination may be traced the impreſſion which the idea of ſpectres makes on the mind; and, in Roman Catholic Countries, is the ſureſt hold which the prieſthood poſſeſs over the minds of its votaries. In days of Gothic ignorance and ſuperſtition, how dreadful muſt have been the ſituation of the nations of Europe, as it was evidently the intereſt of the prieſt to encourage ſuch ideas in order to obtain their own aggrandiſement. The effects of a gloomy imagination may be more readily felt in ſolitude. It is therefore neceſſary that perſons of ſuch a diſpoſition ſhould not be allowed to remain in ſolitude. Solitude indeed is unnatural to man, as it has been remarked, that, "man is born in ſociety, and there he remains." It is therefore an unnatural cuſtom, which formerly, and ſtill prevails in Roman Catholic countries, for perſons to ſhut themſelves up from the world in monaſteries and nunneries, but more eſpecially to retire from ſociety altogether, as is the caſe with hermits. So far with reſpect to imagination at preſent.

Opinions

have likewiſe a great ſhare in what regards the happineſs of man. By opinions are here meant, convictions which have taken root in the mind, and have an habitual influence on the conduct; and of theſe, the greateſt part are interwoven by education in the caſe of all mankind with their firſt habits of thinking; or are inſenſibly imbibed from the manners of the times, which is generally the caſe in Roman Catholic countries. Erroneous opinions may be often corrected, to a great degree, by the perſevering efforts of a reflecting and vigorous mind; but, as ſuch minds are ſeldom found, it becomes a duty on all who have themſelves experienced the happy effects of juſter and more elevated principles, to impart, as far as they are able, the ſame bleſſing to others. Superſtition has a great effect in darkening the human mind, it ought, therefore, to be carefully guarded againſt.

Habits,

likewiſe, conſtitute, in a great meaſure, the happineſs of man. So great is the influence of habit, that there is not any ſituation to which the wiſhes of man may not be eaſily reconciled; nay, where he will not find himſelf, in time, more comfortable, than in thoſe which are looked up to with envy by the bulk of mankind. Accordingly, it is the duty of every perſon

perſon to accommodate himſelf to that ſituation in life in which he is placed by Providence. It is well known that happineſs does not conſiſt in the enjoyment of riches; on the contrary, it is frequently found, that the rich are the moſt miſerable of mankind. It is a remark of Mr Addiſon, in the Guardian, "that angels, perhaps, look on us in the ſame manner in which we do ants on a mole-hill," which he makes, in order to expoſe the fooliſhneſs of pride. The humble philoſopher, who contemplates the works of Providence, is looked upon with more reſpect by angels than the moſt illuſtrious emperor or general at the head of a victorious army. Every perſon, therefore, ſhould remain contented, practiſing that occupation in which he has been initiated. The perſon who labours to be rich, frequently denies himſelf the neceſſaries of life, and breaks through all reſtraints which are laid on him by conſcience. His condition, therefore, is not to be envied; he became abandoned that he might be rich, and having obtained riches, he remains the ſame abandoned perſon ſtill. The perſon who is in a humble ſtation, enjoys not wealth, becauſe, perhaps, he did not lay himſelf out for it; but he poſſeſſes what is better, a good conſcience, and peace of mind.

Under theſe four heads, philoſophers have claſſed what may be called the eſſentials of happineſs; but beſides theſe, there are various pleaſures which belong to our nature, which have been referred to the five following heads, 1. The pleaſures of activity; 2. The pleaſures of ſenſe; 3. The pleaſures of imagination; 4. The pleaſures of the underſtanding; and, 5. The pleaſures of the heart.

1. *The pleaſures of Activity.*

It is certainly a miſtaken notion which ſome philoſophers entertain, that happineſs conſiſts in inactivity. The conduct of men, in every rank in life, ſhews the truth of this remark. Thoſe who are placed in the higher ranks of life, and who ſtand not in need of the neceſſaries of life, declare that happineſs is not to be found in inactivity, by that continual round of pleaſures and amuſements which they purſue, as the pleaſures of the chace, gaming, &c.; and by that proneneſs to diſſipation and intoxication which generally takes place when the inclemency of the weather prevents them from enjoying their uſual amuſements.

2. *The pleaſures of Senſe.*

Theſe, when uſed with moderation, conſtitute a great part of the happineſs of human life. But when uſed immoderately, there cannot be a greater bane to man, as they then deſtroy the conſtitution of the human body, and are the conſequences of many diſeaſes. The perſon who places his happineſs in theſe is certainly worſe than the beaſts, as, were they poſſeſſed of faculties ſuperior to thoſe which they poſſeſs, they would, undoubtedly, be happy in the cultivation of them.

3. *The pleaſures of Imagination.*

The obſervations which ſhall now be made, reſpect chiefly the advantage reſulting from a liberal education. Imagination conſtitutes, in a great meaſure, the art of the poet and the painter. The pleaſures ariſing from a liberal education contribute the moſt rational kind of happineſs. A liberal education is the beſt antidote againſt ſuperſtition; hence, in Roman Catholic countries, the prieſts have found it their intereſt to keep the people in ignorance as far as poſſible. It is likewiſe generally admitted, that the decline of learning, which was the conſequence of the irruption of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, into the Roman empire, was the cauſe of that darkneſs which overſpread Europe for ſo many ages, and that it was the

revival

revival of learning that liberated the human mind in Proteſtant countries from the dominion of the monks. It is likewiſe generally allowed, that imagination can be properly cultivated only when a liberal education has been received.

4. *The pleaſures of the Underſtanding.*

Theſe are certainly an important claſs among thoſe enjoyments which conſtitute the happineſs of man. A liberal education can only be productive of happineſs to a perſon when it is conjoined with underſtanding, as it is only by means of the latter that the former can be made ſubſervient to any good end. It has been frequently found, that perſons who have enjoyed the benefit of a good education, have been remarkably deficient in underſtanding; hence, it neceſſarily follows, that we are indebted to the underſtanding for guiding us with propriety through life, and that all the advantages which a perſon enjoys from wealth or education, can only be of benefit to the poſſeſſor when he is poſſeſſed of underſtanding. The pleaſures, therefore, which ariſe from the underſtanding conſtitute, in a very great degree, the happineſs of human life.

5. *The pleaſures of the Heart.*

It may ſurely be aſſerted, that a great part of the happineſs of human life conſiſts in love. Without this principle, men would be indeed in the condition of beaſts of prey. Love is the bond of ſociety; it is love which influences a perſon to forego his own immediate happineſs in order to promote that of others, and the pleaſure ariſing from ſuch a ſacrifice is a ſufficient ground of happineſs. True love can proceed only from a good heart; and hence it follows, that goodneſs of heart is a great ſource of pleaſure to man, as by it he is concerned for the advantage and happineſs of others; whereas a perſon who indulges hatred, or any of the malevolent affections, can never be ſaid to enjoy true happineſs; although it has indeed been found that there are ſome perſons whoſe happineſs (if ſuch it can be called) conſiſts in procuring the ruin of others. The pleaſures of the heart, therefore, form a great part of the happineſs of human life.

In concluſion, it may be aſſerted, that the wiſeſt plan of economy, with reſpect to our pleaſures, is not merely compatible with a ſtrict obſervance of the rules of morality, but is, in a great meaſure, comprehended in theſe rules; and, therefore, that the happineſs, as well as the perfection of our nature, conſiſts in doing our duty, with as little ſolicitude about the event as is conſiſtent with the weakneſs of humanity.

G. M^cQ. F.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

An Essay *on* Hope.

IT is aſtoniſhing that Man, the moſt noble of all creatures, ſhould have ſo many imperfections; it ſeems as if there is always ſomething of which he is in want, ſince he is ever deſiring what he does not poſſeſs; every thing he ſees, every thing he hears, every thing that he imagines, excites ſo many deſires, which nothing can extinguiſh, and which it is almoſt impoſſible to obtain; his weakneſs will not ſuffer him to keep pace with the vivacity of his imagination; nor can his imagination furniſh him with the means of gratification: he is agitated by eternal inquietude, which Hope alone is capable of calming. Man, though often unhappy in his projects, applies himſelf to them with ardour, and even the misfortune of having failed,

failed, almoſt conſtantly ſerves him for a new motive of purſuing them: this thirſt, which cannot be quenched, and which conſequently parches him up; theſe deſires, which are inſatiable, and which he is never ſure of reſtraining, would doubtleſs become a puniſhment were it not for the hope of ſucceſs with which he is flattered; and it renders him at leaſt happy, from the idea that he cannot fail of being ſo. In fact, hope only leads him thro' agreeable paths, till he arrives at the place where it is obliged to abandon him: it alone has the art to take from him the ſenſation of the preſent moment when it is diſagreeable, and to render in a manner preſent, the agreeable futurity to which he propoſes to arrive. How far ſoever that which pleaſes him is diſtant, hope brings it nearer: he enjoys happineſs while he hopes for it; if it eſcapes him, he hopes ſtill; if he acquires it, he promiſes himſelf that he ſhall poſſeſs it for ever. Whether happy or unhappy, we are ſupported and animated by hope; and ſuch is the inconſtancy of human things, that it juſtifies our boldeſt projects; ſince, by the continual viciſſitudes of good and evil, we have no more reaſon to fear what we deteſt, than to hope for what we deſire. May we not ſay with truth, that hope to us is as a ſecond life, and that it ſoftens the bitterneſs of that we have received from the hands of the Creator? It is ſtill the ſoul of the univerſe, and the moſt powerful ſpring that maintains its harmony. It is by hope that the whole world is governed. Would laws be made, were it not for the hope of a wiſe polity? ſhould we ſee obedient ſubjects, if each of them by his ſubmiſſion did not flatter himſelf with contributing to the happineſs of his country? what would be the arts, and how many of them would be judged uſeleſs, were it not for the hope of the advantages to be derived from them? Would not the ſciences be neglected, talents uncultivated, the moſt happy genius loſt, without the flattering hope of a more certain and refined taſte, in every thing of importance to be known?

If we aſk the warrior, what it is that leads him ſo often to expoſe himſelf to danger, when he might ſpend the ſame days with leſs peril, and more tranquillity? he will ſay, it is from the hope of glory which he cheriſhes, and prefers to the inſipid ſweetneſs of an obſcure and inactive life.

The merchant traverſes the ſeas, but it is the hope of being recompenſed by riches, that makes him deſpiſe the dangers of rocks and tempeſts. The huſbandman bends under his plow, and bedews the earth with his ſweat; but that earth is to feed him, and he would never be at the pains of cultivating it, did he not expect the reward of his labours. Whatever are our enterpriſes, hope is the motive, it is the foretaſte of our ſucceſs, and at leaſt for a time a real good in the want of that which eſcapes us. It is a joy anticipated which ſometimes deceives; but while it ſubſiſts, affords us a pleaſure which ſeldom yields to the enjoyment of that which it promiſes, and often effaces the pleaſure we have already taſted in the moſt happy ſituation. And how could we with tranquillity enjoy life, if we did not live from day to day in the hope of prolonging it? There are ſcarcely any of the ſick, even thoſe afflicted with the moſt deſperate diſeaſe, who do not flatter themſelves at the approach of death, and hope for a cure almoſt at the moment they expire. We carry even our hopes beyond the grave, and endeavour to immortalize ourſelves in the memory of men. Filled with this flattering idea, we are more diſpoſed to plunge without return into the abyſs of eternity. *W. H.*

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On the DIFFERENCE *between* EPIC POETRY *and* HISTORY.

TO a ſuperficial obſerver it may appear that the deſign of epic poetry and hiſtory is the ſame, namely, to give an account of hiſtorical events; but upon inſpection it will be found, that there are many eſſential points in which they differ; to enumerate and illuſtrate which, ſhall conſtitute the ſubject of the following eſſay.

In the firſt place, then, epic poetry and hiſtory differ in this reſpect, that it is the buſineſs of hiſtory to give an account of events as they really happened, without any intermixture of fable: whereas fiction is a chief ingredient in epic poetry, in which may be included what is called the machinery, or introduction of the agency of the Deity, which conſtitutes a chief part of epic poetry, and is not admitted in hiſtory. It may be objected to this, that Herodotus, who is admitted to be the father of hiſtory, has interwoven many fabulous ſtories in his hiſtory; but this is certainly a great defect, and for this reaſon Xenophon has been preferred as a hiſtorian before him.

In the ſecond place, epic poetry and hiſtory differ in this reſpect, that epic poetry is only a part of a hiſtory, and may be called a ſpecies of biography: thus, the ſubject of the Iliad is the wrath of Achilles, which being pacified, the poem concludes; although Homer has been, with propriety, called by Horace, "Trojani belli ſcriptorem," becauſe he introduces ſo many events which happened previous to the wrath of Achilles, which was the ſubject of his poem.

Epic poetry and hiſtory differ further with reſpect to the manner in which they begin. Hiſtory muſt commence at the beginning of thoſe events of which it treats; and theſe muſt be related in the exact order in which they happened: where as epic poetry begins the ſubject abruptly. As for inſtance, a ſquabble happens in the ſtreet; the noiſe which it cauſes brings a perſon to ſee what occaſions the riot, and ſees matters as they are at that time; but receives from a by-ſtander what gave riſe to that diſturbance. This is the method obſerved by Homer, both in the Iliad and Odyſſey. In the former, he mentions abruptly the wrath of Achilles, and the woes which it brought upon the Greeks; but it is by what is afterwards related, that we are made acquainted with what gave riſe to it. The ſame method is obſerved in the Odyſſey: it begins abruptly, with giving an account of the detention of Ulyſſes by Calypſo in the iſland of Ogygia, but it is by what he afterwards relates to King Alcinous, that we become acquainted with what happened to him previous to his arrival there. The ſame method is obſerved by Virgil in the Æneid. He begins with mentioning, abruptly, the ſtorm which ſcattered the fleet of Æneas, after he had been toſſed on the deep for ſeven years: after which, he makes him give an account to Dido of all that happened to him previous to his arrival on her coaſt. It thus appears that epic poetry conſiſts of two parts; part of it is related by the poet himſelf, and part by the hero of the poem.

Epic poetry and hiſtory likewiſe differ in this reſpect, that the action of an epic poem is one and entire, and nothing is mentioned but what has a relation to the hero of the poem. It may be objected to this, that there are many things which have no relation to the hero of the poem, mentioned; as for inſtance, the account which Homer gives of what was done by Agamemnon and the Greeks during the abſence of Achilles, as the ſending

ſending away the maid Chryſeis, &c. This, however, is no ſolid objection, for theſe are what may be called the circumſtances of an epic poem. In hiſtory, on the contrary, an account may be given of all the perſons concerned, and of events which have no immediate connection with the ſubject of the hiſtory.

Epic poetry and hiſtory likewiſe differ in this reſpect, that the action of an epic poem is limited. Thus, the Iliad compriſes what happened in one year, as nine years had already paſſed before the diſagreement of Agamemnon and Achilles. The duration of hiſtory, on the contrary, knows no bounds. It may commence at a very remote period, and be carried down to that time in which the Author wrote.

Epic poetry, likewiſe, differs from hiſtory in this reſpect, that the ſubject of an epic poem muſt be an event which happened a conſiderable time before the author wrote. For, as an epic poem contains not only many improbabilities, but even impoſſibilities, it would be an inſult to modern manners and opinion to ſuppoſe the events which are mentioned in it to have happened lately. Thus the Trojan war happened at leaſt two hundred years before the time in which Homer lived, and the idea of human ſacrifices, namely the intended ſacrifice of Iphigenia, and that of the twelve Trojan youths whom Achilles offered to the manes of Patroclus, would not perhaps have ſuited the ideas which prevailed in the age in which Homer lived. The Odyſſey, likewiſe, which abounds ſo much in fiction, would certainly not have been eſteemed a genuine account of the life of Ulyſſes, if it had been written at the time when it was ſuppoſed to have happened. Virgil, likewiſe, choſe as the ſubject of the Æneid an event which happened many centuries before the time in which he flouriſhed, and in it there are perhaps ſome things which would not have ſuited the polite age in which he lived. Milton, likewiſe, choſe as the ſubject of the Paradiſe loſt, an event as old as the world itſelf. Lucan, indeed, choſe as the ſubject of the Pharſalia the wars between Cæſar and Pompey; but it is evident that by chuſing ſuch a ſubject, namely an event which happened not long before the time in which he lived his genius is evidently reſtrained from ſoaring ſo high, eſpecially in the fields of fiction, as it would doubtleſs have done had he choſen a more ancient event.

Epic poetry, and hiſtory, likewiſe, differ in reſpect to the characters. In epic poetry only noble characters can be introduced, and when unworthy characters appear, they do ſo only as a contraſt to thoſe that are noble, as in the caſe of Therſites in the 2d book of the Iliad; and the defects of theſe are to be concealed, and even repreſented in a good light; or in other words, it is the province of epic poetry to repreſent men not as they are, but as they ought to be. Thus, Homer conceals the defects in the character of Achilles, and although he is extremely irraſcible, the poet makes us feel for him, and reſent the treatment which he receives from Agamemnon. Agamemnon, likewiſe, is repreſented as acting with a dignity becoming his exalted ſtation of king of men. Virgil, likewiſe, conceals the defects in the character of Æneas, and makes him act becoming the epithet of *pious*, although his conduct to the unfortunate Dido, and likewiſe to his wife Creuſa, certainly do not entitle him to that character. Virgil, likewiſe, makes Turnus appear a rival worthy of Æneas: had the character of the former been inferior to that of the latter, the reputation of Æneas would have fallen in the eye of the reader. In the paradiſe loſt, too, Milton makes Satan act worthy of his character, which does

does not appear to be less than that of "Archangel ruined." Into history, on the contrary, persons of all characters are introduced, and an infamous person may even be the chief character in the history.

Epic poetry and history likewise differ in this respect, that the structure of an epic poem requires that it should have many similes and comparisons in it; and indeed to imagine an epic poem without these, would be the same thing as to imagine a garden without flowers, or a tree without leaves. These, however, are not admitted into history; into history, indeed, fables may be introduced, and figurative modes of expression, as when we ascribe flames to war, &c.; but these are not properly the similes which are to be found in epic poetry; as, for instance, the simile of the bees, at the beginning of the second book of the Iliad, &c.

Epic poetry and history likewise differ in this respect, that, in the former, there are many things introduced which it is beneath the dignity of history to take notice of; as, for instance, the description which Homer gives of the sceptre of Achilles, or the bow of Paris, &c.

Epic poetry and history likewise differ in this respect, that the former abounds in epithets, which are seldom or never admitted into history: thus, Jupiter is called both by Homer and Virgil, "the father of gods and men;" likewise, "the cloud-compelling son of Saturn;" "the wise Jupiter;" "the Olympian thunderer," &c. Juno is called "the large-eyed venerable Juno;" "white-armed," &c. The other gods and goddesses are likewise distinguished by epithets; thus, Apollo is called "the god of the silver bow:" Neptune is is called "the shaker of the earth," &c. The heroes in epic poetry are likewise distinguished by peculiar epithets: thus, Achilles is called "swift-footed;" Agamemnon is called "the far-ruling Agamemnon," and "king of men;" Ulysses is called "wise," and "abounding in many stratagems," &c. The elements are likewise distinguished by epithets: thus, when Homer speaks of the sea he calls it "far-resounding."

Having thus enumerated and illustrated the chief points in which epic poetry differs from history, I shall take notice of two circumstances which might have been formerly mentioned, namely, in the first place,

That when the deities are introduced into epic poetry, they are frequently taken for the virtues, passions, &c. over which they are supposed to preside. Thus Minerva is taken for wisdom: as when it is said, in the first book of the Iliad, that she took hold of Achilles by the yellow hair, and thus prevented him from putting Agamemnon to death, we are to understand that his own wisdom suggested to him the impropriety of putting to death the commander in chief. Likewise, when it is said, in the last book of the Iliad, that Minerva assisted Achilles in overcoming Hector; we are probably to understand, that the skill of the former in fighting was superior to that of the latter. In the same sense are we to understand Minerva's appearing so often to Ulysses. Likewise, when we are told in the Odyssey, that Circe turned the companions of Ulysses into swine, we are to view Circe as an emblem of voluptuousness; and, by the restoration of the companions of Ulysses into their proper shape, we are to understand their recovery from their debauch.

The second circumstance is, the introduction of fictitious speeches into history. This has been censured by many as derogatory to the authenticity of history, and foreign to its nature. In this respect, history may be said to resemble epic poetry, which likewise indulges in such sort of speeches. Fictitious speeches may certainly

certainly be allowed in hiſtory, if not too much indulged in; and Livy has been perhaps juſtly cenſured on account of the great number of them which are to be found in hiſtory. A general at the head of his army, may naturally be ſuppoſed to deliver a ſpeech to his ſolders before a battle; and likewiſe, if it be conſidered that fictitious ſpeeches are the chief if not the only means which a hiſtorian has of diſplaying his fancy; and likewiſe that they are a great ornament to hiſtory, they may therefore certainly be introduced without any violation of truth. *F.*

A Deſcription *of the* Monuments *of* Antiquity *ſent to the* First Conſul *by his Majeſty the* King *of the* Two Sicilies.

Tranſlated from the Moniteur, the French Official Journal.

WHEN the ruins of the three celebrated towns which were deſtroyed by the eruptions of mount Veſuvius were diſcovered, that is, Herculaneum, Pompeia, and Stabia, the friends and cultivators of literature conceived well grounded hopes, that, by bringing to light the precious remains that eſcaped the ravages of fire and of time, we might arrive at the knowledge of many ancient cuſtoms, we might underſtand the due force and propriety of the beautiful deſcriptions which abound in the Greek and Latin authors, and have a more perfect comprehenſion of ſome obſcure paſſages in their writings; and by the ſame means, the ſciences and fine arts might reach a higher degree of perfection, by the diſcovery of more perfect and highly-finiſhed models. Theſe expectations have been juſtified by the event; and thanks to the great care and attention of their Majeſties Charles III. and Ferdinand IV. the diſcovery of theſe precious remains of antiquity has been promoted with ardour, and with every degree of diligence which the circumſtances of the times would admit, and, by theſe means, freſh encouragement has been afforded to the ſtudy of antiquities. Theſe treaſures were collected as ſoon as they were extricated from the caverns of the earth, and were afterward expoſed to the inveſtigation and examination of the learned; a rich muſeum of antiquities was erected at Naples, and a learned work appeared in eight volumes folio, which contained the deſcriptions of the rareſt and moſt beautiful monuments. This collection, being afterward circulated over Europe, has exerciſed the talents and taſte of artiſts and men of learning. It is from this muſeum that the preſents ſent to the firſt conſul have been ſelected. I ſhall now give a ſhort deſcription of them, referring thoſe who deſire to be furniſhed with a more copious account of them to the voluminous work which I have juſt mentioned.

Six volumes of Manuſcripts on Papyrus.

Theſe volumes form the moſt intereſting part of the collection of Herculaneum. They were diſcovered, ſeveral years ſince, in the ruins of a villa, which is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the family of the Piſos. Their carbonized ſtate abated conſiderably the joy excited by ſo rare a diſcovery. The fire, which had preſerved them from mouldering and decay, reduced them to a ſtate which made it impoſſible to unrol them. But what will not the genius of man accompliſh, when properly encouraged! After ſeveral attempts, carried on with ſurpriſing perſeverance by perſons of learning and ingenuity, the delicate and brittle membranes of the volumes, which were reduced to charcoal, were unfolded, and, without effacing the ſlight impreſſions of the

the ancient characters, which were ſtill perceptible on the dark ground of the burnt manuſcripts, an accurate and obſerving eye could decypher and interpret them. There are ſome, however, which it is abſolutely impoſſible to unfold, eſpecially thoſe which have been cruſhed by the ruins, or on which the action of the fire was not powerful enough to prevent the moiſture to penetrate and deſtroy them. On this account we muſt not be ſurpriſed, that, whether by reaſon of the difficulty of finding perſons ſufficiently patient and well qualified to attempt ſo laborious an undertaking, or on account of the frequent accidents which force them to abandon ſometimes one manuſcript, ſometimes another, ſo few of theſe papers, after a number of years, have been decyphered to the end, or rather the beginning of a book: for it is in the interior of the ſcrolls that the beginning of the work is uſually found. Chance has not favoured us hitherto in the contents of the manuſcripts which ſo much pains have been taken to unravel and explain; nothing has been found but ſome treatiſes by the rhetorician Philodinius, one of which is in the preſs, with the ingenious ſupplements and learned commentary of that eminent ſcholar, Carlo Roſini, the preſent biſhop of Puzzoli. His majeſty being deſirous to preſent ſome manuſcripts to the firſt conſul, from his unrivalled collection, gave orders that ſix in the beſt ſtate of preſervation ſhould be ſelected, and thoſe the explanation of which might be leſs difficult; a taſk which has been ſcrupulouſly carried into effect by a commiſſion of the academy. It was judged proper to ſend them in their ancient ſtate, either becauſe no work of merit had been hitherto found among the unfolded manuſcripts, or becauſe the firſt conſul himſelf might poſſibly have the pleaſure of firſt diſcovering ſome of the loſt hiſtorians, or ſome unknown treatiſe of ancient philoſophy, or ſome piece of poetry which might prove a new ornament to Greek or Latin literature; a diſcovery which might add further brilliancy to the preſent period, the glory of which muſt exiſt for ever in the memory of man. Theſe ſix volumes, by means of good management, have arrived entire at Paris, and hopes are entertained that the firſt conſul will give orders to have them unrolled and deciphered. He will thereby gratify the wiſhes of the public, and the particular deſire of his majeſty.

Monuments of precious Metal.

The viciſſitudes of fortune to which the human race is invariably at different periods ſubjected to, and the changes which ſucceed each other ſo rapidly in civil life, are ſo numerous and rapid, that works executed in the precious metals are moſt liable of any to be changed in their forms. Works of this deſcription, which were in the hands of the ancients, are now become very rare. His Majeſty has ordered a choice of the moſt perfect to be made, which were found on the ſkeletons of ſome unfortunate women who were unable to eſcape from the flames of Mount Veſuvius. They conſiſt in the following articles:—1. A collar compoſed of little rings of gold, twiſted within each other, which ſupport a medallion of circular gold. 2. A pair of bracelets of the ſame metal, diſcovered at Pompeia. 3. A pair of gold ear-rings, in the form of quarters of oranges. 4. A gold ring which belonged to a lady, and which is inlaid with an engraved emerald, repreſenting Bacchus holding a Thyrſus in one hand, and in the other, the leaſh of a dog which catches a hare, which are emblematic circumſtances of the exerciſe of hunting and the pleaſures of autumn. 5. An engraved gold ring, on which is repreſented a bird with two kinds of fruit in its beak; an allegorical image of the diverſity of taſtes and arts. 6. A

6. A ſilver pin for the hair: its head is curiouſly wrought, and adorned with two figures repreſenting Cupid and Pſyche. 7. A gold bulla, or boſs, found at Herculaneum in the month of May 1758, which muſt have belonged to a youth in the claſs of the nobility, as other deſcriptions of perſons were ordered to wear thoſe of leſs valuable materials, and generally preſerved amulets in them, according to the rites of their religion. Theſe ornaments are ranked among the rareſt antiquities, particularly when they are made of gold.

Paintings.

The only knowledge we poſſeſs reſpecting the taſte of the ancients in painting, is derived from the teſtimony of their writers. They held it in high eſtimation, as well as all the other fine arts. The paintings on canvas or wood, which were the moſt valuable, have not been fortunate enough to eſcape the ravages of time. Before the diſcovery of Herculaneum, there were few buildings to be ſeen with paintings in freſco; nor did they furniſh but a feeble notion of the various and noble conceptions of the ancients. From the ruins of that town pieces have been ſelected, which, though they may not deſerve to be claſſed with the productions of the firſt maſters, yet diſcover a purity of deſign, a happy choice of colours, and oftentimes a degree of grace, which has been rarely attained by modern artiſts. Moreover, ancient painting is enriched with new ſubjects, and we have ſeen with our eyes what the ancient writers have ſo well deſcribed in verſe and proſe. Among the pieces preſerved in the muſeum of Herculaneum, nine pictures deſerve the firſt rank, eight of which ſeparately repreſent one of the Muſes, and the ninth repreſents the god Apollo, their maſter. Theſe have been ſelected by his Majeſty as preſents for the firſt conſul, from whoſe perſpicacity the two qualities which characteriſe them will not eſcape. The firſt is, that each Muſe has her name written in Greek, with the inſignia and attributes peculiar to her; a circumſtance which will enable us to fix with more preciſion the character and peculiar deſtination of each Muſe. In this idea, I am confirmed by the learned commentator on the works of the Vatican, who has written with ſo much ability on the marble monuments which are now to be ſeen at Paris. The other quality, ſo ingeniouſly illuſtrated by the ſame M. Viſconti, is, that the ſaid paintings, by means of the colours, diſtinguiſh the different ornaments which were annexed to the figures of the Muſes, and give us a clear inſight into the ideas of the ancients on this ſubject. The diſcovery of theſe paintings took place at Pompeia in the year 1795; but, unfortunately, that part of the wall on which the ninth Muſe, Euterpé, was painted, has been totally deſtroyed. The paintings have reached Paris in a good ſtate of preſervation, and that capital is duly ſenſible of the advantage of poſſeſſing the moſt rare and valuable pieces of painting which have as yet been brought to light, and extricated from the midſt of theſe ancient ruins.

Sacred Bronzes.

The ancients made great uſe of bronze, not only for ſtatues, but alſo for ſacred utenſils, and domeſtic veſſels. Campania, the mines of which, as Pliny ſays, produced it in great quantities, excelled in manufacturing this metal, which is proved by the elegant medals which remain, and other works which have ſince been reſcued from the ruins, and brought before the public inſpection. His majeſty has ſent to the firſt conſul different articles which correſpond with every claſs in the Muſeum of Herculaneum. In the firſt claſs is to be

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ſeen the ſmall ſtatue of Mercury, deſcribed in the 35th table of the ſecond volume on the ſubject of the bronzes, and carefully explained by the academicians of Herculaneum. The connoiſſeurs admire the purity of ſtyle in the deſign, and the expreſſion of countenance given to Mercury, who was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs great quickneſs of apprehenſion, and agility in action, which are well characteriſed in this ſtatue. The character of Hercules was very different, and it is eaſy to perceive a difference of ſtyle in the artiſt in another ſmall ſtatue which repreſents this god, the deſcription of which is to be found at the 30th plate of the ſame volume, where are announced the attributes peculiar to that god, who, beſide great ſtrength for combat, poſſeſſed a genius to conceive and meditate on the means of conquering. The ſmall ſtatue of priapus differs totally in ſtyle from the two preceding. Its emblem is a ram's head, which expreſſes ſtrength and activity: the winged cap and bells with which he is ornamented, give him that expreſſion of activity and joy which are characteriſtic of that god who was the invention of an irregular imagination. This rare and valuable bronze was found at Herculaneum, in the month of Auguſt 1740, and it is exhibited in the 26th plate of the ſame volume.

Among the monuments conſecrated for the purpoſes of religion by the ancients, his majeſty has choſen a very beautiful Tripod, which is wrought with ſo much art that it can be folded up in a ſmall compaſs. Each foot is adorned with a head, a claw of a lion, and a feſtoon. Its boiler is fitted with three handles, and it can be ſeen how well adapted it was to the different uſes of the temple, that is, to burn perfumes, or the fleſh of victims, or to receive libations. To the tripod is joined a baſin, which uſed to contain liquors, or ſpill them out, according to the ſacred rites, on the fire, or on the victims, or mingle them with others. There was beſide a ſmall veſſel for the ſacrifices, the handle of which is adorned with the head and claws of a lion. Many of the ſame form are ſeen on the medals of families, and emperors, when the pontificate is indicated, and they are often to be found on tombs with other inſignia of religion. There ſeems likewiſe to have been uſed for religious purpoſes, a veſſel with moveable handles, which bend upward, and ſerved to carry offerings to the altars, and, by reaſon of their handineſs, could be eaſily removed: the veſſel terminated in the form of a baſin, flattened in the proper place. There is another article which is conſidered as very curious, that is, a large bucket of bronze, adorned on every ſide with ſilver ſculptures, and with two handles, which are lowered and fitted to the ſides, and, when lifted, join together. This veſſel ſerved to carry the water for luſtrations, and is one of the fineſt bronzes found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The two large bowls, each of which have handles in the ſhape of ſea monſters, executed in a fine ſtyle, were perhaps deſtined to receive the firſt fruits or offerings which were made in the temples, or ſerved as ornaments to the temples and to private houſes, for they have been found indiſcriminately in private houſes and in ſacred buildings. They reſt on feet with ſquare ſtands ſupported by the paws of a lion. They are reckoned among the moſt curious monuments. The ſix candelabras, which are reſpectively different in point of execution, have been found partly at Herculaneum and partly at Pompeia. They are deſcribed in the 8th volume of the work before mentioned, plates 72, 81, 82. They ſerved to ſupport lights in places not much frequented, Before the diſcovery of theſe ruins, it was rare to ſee candelabras, and ſtill more

more rare to ſee them in a good ſtate of preſervation. The lamps which the ancients uſed, are very valuable when they are adorned with figures and ſculptures: ſuch are the four in bronze ſent by his majeſty; drawings and explanations of which may be ſeen in the 8th volume before mentioned, plates 25, 38, 41, 43.

Bronzes for domeſtic uſe.

To this claſs belongs a branch for lights, ſupported by a ſquare ſtand with four lion's paws, from which a ſupporter ariſes in the form of a pilaſter; four branches ſpread out from the top to ſuſpend the lamps. A drawing of this may be ſeen in the 48th plate of the ſame volume, with the four lamps which are ſuſpended from it. It was a very convenient piece of furniture for perſons employed in any laborious occupation: but it muſt be allowed that the ancients were much inferior to the moderns in the art of lighting their apartments. They were moreover expoſed to a great inconvenience, of which Vitruvius complains, that is, the thick ſmoke which iſſued from their large wicks, becauſe they had none of a ſlighter deſcription. For the ſame reaſon, they conſumed a great quantity of oil. The receptacle of the oil may be ſeen likewiſe on the rectangle oppoſite the ſtand. In order to make the whole complete, the infundibulum, or veſſel for pouring in the oil, has been added to this article: it reſembles that which is repreſented in the 35th plate of the volume already mentioned.

The ancients, it is well known, made frequent uſe of the bath: they were provided with every kind of utenſil for that purpoſe. Of theſe his majeſty has made a complete collection, ſo that nothing might be wanting in the preſents ſent to the firſt conſul. The vaſe, which is formed in the ſhape of a ſhell, is executed in a good ſtyle. It is conjectured, with reaſon, that its uſe was to throw water on the back of the bather on entering the bath, and before the whole body was immerſed, ſo that the firſt ſhock might be leſs ſenſible. Its ſhape and its handle ſeem adapted for this purpoſe. On coming out of the bath, a ſort of fleſh-bruſh was uſed, called ſtrigil, which was employed for the purpoſe of thoroughly cleanſing the ſkin. Four of theſe are in the collection: they differ very little in point of ſize and form. When the body was perfectly clean, perfumes were applied, which were kept in ſmall vaſes with two handles, and furniſhed with a little chain to ſuſpend them. The perfumes were poured into a bowl, in order to anoint the body with them. Among theſe, one has been choſen, which has the diſtinction of a Latin inſcription, *Cipi Polibi*, the name of the artiſt or the proprietor. It is to be obſerved, that the *ſtrigil*, and the ſmall vaſe and bowl, might be carried together by means of a ring or a wire, for the convenience of the bather.

The rarity of kitchen utenſils has raiſed the value of all of that deſcription that have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeia. Some of theſe have been choſen, which give us an idea of the whole collection. Among theſe are a pan, two ſtoves, a dripping-pan of an oblong ſhape, a pot with two handles and a cover, a demi-ſpherical vaſe ſhut on the top, a bucket with handles, a veſſel reſembling our kettles, and a pan with ſeventeen hollows, probably made for the purpoſe of cooking eggs or making paſtry.

Defenſive Arms.

In all muſeums, every deſcription of armour, that bears authentic marks of antiquity, is conſidered an object of curioſity. His majeſty has thought it a ſuitable appendage to the preſent collection to be furniſhed with a complete ſet of armour, which was diſcovered,

vered, in 1766, in a portico which was in the rear of the theatre that has been brought to light at Pompeia. This portico, which comprehends an open rectangular ſpace, ſeems to have been a place deſtined for a public paſſage, to ſhelter the ſpectators in caſe of ſudden rain, and to accommodate the armed force during the time of the ſpectacle, for the maintenance of good order. Several uncouth drawings and figures, done with nails, may be ſeen on the pillars of this portico, which were perhaps the performances of idle ſoldiers. They repreſent men in the attitude of combatants, with armour ſuch as we are going to deſcribe: the ſhield, in particular, is of the ſame form. This remark naturally ariſes from the ſubject, and atteſts the merits of thoſe monuments of antiquity. The moſt curious article is the helmet, which is entirely of copper, with a large band around it: the viſor has ſix pieces, two of which are fixed, two moveable, by means of a hinge, and the two others grated, in order to defend the eye without excluding the light. Its front is adorned with a Meduſa's head in bas-relief, and other ſculptures; the ſummit of the creſt has a griffin's head emboſſed. Were we ignorant that the helmets of the time of Titus were of this ſhape, the unqueſtionable antiquity of this piece of armour, as well as of the uncouth drawings which I have mentioned, and the place of their diſcovery, would aſcertain the authority of the facts, and beſtow conſiderable value on this article of antiquity. The armour intended for the defence of the ſhoulders down to the joints of the arms, is formed of a plate of copper, with the neceſſary cavities which adjuſt it to the body, and four buckles which receive the belts that faſten it round the cheſt. It is adorned with a creſcent, and the head of a man with a large beard; and it may be ſeen that theſe ornaments had been plated over. This armour is different from any other ſpecies that has been diſcovered, or has been repreſented on bas-relief, and it is imagined it was employed in engagements by ſea, and to have belonged to the *Milites Claſſiarii*, who may have been quartered at Pompeia. The academicians have thoroughly inveſtigated this ſubject in the introductory diſſertation, part the firſt, chapter 12th, where may be ſeen a drawing of a ſimilar piece of armour, plate 17.—The next in the collection is a piece of armour intended for the defence of the thighs and the legs: it was faſtened with ſtraps that paſſed through buckles: it is adorned with a figure on the knee; and, on the other ſide, with a baſket employed in the rites of Bacchus. The characters M. C. B. are engraved on the front, and on the ball of the knee there is a Meduſa's head in bas-relief. The armour for the other thigh is ſimilar in every point to the former. In order to defend the lower part of the legs, there are two greaves of copper, provided with rings, which received ſtraps that bound them to the ankles. In the middle of one of the greaves is a bas-relief figure of an armed man, who leans with his right hand on a pike, and on a ſhield with his left. The part which defends the ankles is adorned with a plate, on which are engraved the three characters C. A. R. In the middle of the other is a bas-relief figure of a female, with looſe drapery, ſurrounded with arabeſques, and on the covering of the ankles there is a figure engraved. That we may have a right conception how a ſoldier was ſecured by this armour, we muſt recollect the large ſhields with which the ancients uſed to cover a great part of the body; theſe ſhields were compoſed of wood and leather, that they might not be burthenſome; and, for this reaſon, none of them have been diſcovered with the other deſcriptions of arms.

Weighing

Weighing Apparatus.

The ancients uſed to weigh their merchandiſes, and articles of conſumption, in the ſame manner as we do.

They made uſe of the ſcales, for things of ſmall bulk and weight, which in the Latin language is termed *bilansa*. One of theſe has been found with the other articles; it is compoſed of a beam like ours in every reſpect, and entirely of bronze; there were ſmall cords faſtened to it, which were probably of hemp, but no trace of them has been diſcovered. For articles of more conſiderable bulk and weight, they employed the ſteel-yard; that which has been ſent is entire, and in good preſervation. It was capable of being employed in two manners, for large weights and inferior ones, by changing the fulcrum. Its diviſions are in ounces and pounds; the beam terminates in a ſort of ornamented button. Four ſmall chains ſuſtain the ſcale, and, in the middle of the upper part, a ſmall piece with four apertures keeps in motion, to prevent the chains from entangling together, and enable them to contain a bulk greater than the ſcale, or a veſſel full of liquor, ſo that the motion of the ſcale may not ſpill any part of it. The counterpoiſe, which the ancients called *zacoma*, is engraved with the repreſentation of a head encircled with laurels. To the former of theſe articles belong eight weights of baſaltes, which are in the form of a ſphere flattened at the poles: the largeſt is 10 lb. the ſecond, five; the third, three; the fourth, one; the four others make up diviſions of a pound; that is, one third of four ounces, one fourth of three ounces, or one ſixth of two ounces, and one ounce. In the weights which have been ſent with this collection, and the others preſerved in the Muſeum of Herculaneum, there is not a very exact proportion; a circumſtance which is owing to the injuries of time, or ſome other method which we are ignorant of, and which the ancients adopted in the diviſion or variations of their weights.

(To be continued.)

On the Preparation *of* Skin *for* Tanning.

[*By Mr Davy, from "The Journals of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain."*]

In all the proceſſes for forming leather, the ſkins are depilated, and freed from fleſh and extraneous matter, before they are ſubmitted to the action of the tanning lixivium. In ſome caſes, when large ſkins are employed, a ſlight degree of putrefaction is induced, for the purpoſe of enabling the hair to be readily ſeparated; but in general this effect is produced by a mixture of lime and water.

The proceſs by putrefaction is ſo ſimple as to require no comment: the epidermis is looſened by it, and the cellular ſubſtance that conſtitues the bulb of the hair ſoftened in ſuch a manner that it may be eaſily ſeparated from the cutis or true ſkin.

When lime is employed, it has been generally ſuppoſed that it acts by deſtroying the epidermis, ſo as to render it ſoluble in water. This, however, does not appear to be the caſe: I expoſed to two ounces of lime water four grains of epidermis, ſeparated from cow ſkin, and which had been freed from looſe moiſture by blotting paper; but after five days, it appeared rather of larger volume than before; and inſtead of having loſt any weight, I found that it had gained very nearly half a grain.

The epidermis has been ſuppoſed to conſiſts of coagulated albumen. In comparing its properties with thoſe of the coagulated white of the egg, there

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was a ſtriking analogy perceived between them: both were ſoluble in the cauſtic alkalies by long expoſure, and were acted upon by the acids.

In examining the circumſtance of the action of lime water, and of milk of lime, upon ſkin, I have always obſerved that the cuticle is rendered extremely looſe and friable after this action: from which it is probable that it combines with the lime, ſo as to form an inſoluble compound. This may be obſerved indeed in waſhing the hands with lime water: the cuticle becomes extremely rough and dry; whereas, after the action of weak alkaline ſolutions, which form ſoluble compounds with it, it is found ſmooth.

Not only the epidermis, but likewiſe the ſoft matter at the extremity of the hair, is acted upon by lime; and this effect muſt tend conſiderably to facilitate the proceſs of depilation; likewiſe the fat and oily matter adhering to the ſkin form ſaponaceous compounds with the earth, and theſe compounds are removed with other extraneous matter, before the ſkins are ſubmitted to any new chemical agents.

It has been propoſed to uſe the reſiduum of the tanning lixivium, or the exhauſted ooſe, for the purpoſes of depilation; but this liquor ſeems to contain no ſubſtances capable of acting upon the epidermis, or of looſening the hair; and when ſkin is depilated by being expoſed to it, the effect muſt really be owing to incipient putrefaction.

Skins, after being depilated and cleanſed, are in this country generally ſubjected to other proceſſes of preparation before they are impregnated with the tanning principle.

The large and thick hides which have undergone incipient putrefaction are introduced for a ſhort time into a ſtrong infuſion of bark, when they are ſaid by manufacturers to be *coloured*; and after this they are acted upon by water impregnated with a little ſulphuric acid, or acetous acid formed by the fermentation of barley or rye. In this caſe they become harder and denſer than before, and fitted, after being tanned, for the purpoſe of forming the ſtouter kinds of ſole leather. The acids are capable of combining both with ſkin and with tanning; and it would appear that, in this proceſs, a triple combination muſt be effected on the ſurface of the ſkin, though from theory one ſhould be diſpoſed to conclude, that the interior part could be little modified in conſequence of the colouring, and the action of the acids.

The light ſkins of cows, the ſkins of calves, and all ſmaller ſkins, are treated in a very different way, being ſubmitted for ſome days to the action of a lixivium, called the Grainer, made by the infuſion of pigeons dung in water. After this operation they are found thinner and ſofter than before, and more proper for producing flexible leather. When the infuſion of pigeons dung is examined, after being freſhly made, it is found to contain a little carbonate of ammonia; but in a ſhort time it undergoes fermentation, during which the ſkin loſes its elaſticity, and becomes ſoft; and it is found by tanners, that dung which has undergone fermentation is wholly unfit for their uſe.

I have tried ſeveral experiments on different ſubſtances, as ſubſtitutes for the pigeons dung uſed in the grainer, but without gaining ſucceſsful reſults. Very weak ſolutions of carbonate of potaſh and carbonate of ammonia ſeemed to ſoften conſiderably ſmall pieces of ſkin that had been depilated by lime; but when they were tried by Mr Purkis, in the proceſſes of manufacture, the effects were leſs diſtinct.

In the weſtern counties of England the excrement of dogs is employed inſtead of pigeons dung, and culver or the dung of fowls is in

common

common uſe. The dung of graminivorous quadrupeds enters only ſlowly into fermentation, and it is not found efficacious in the proceſs.

An Excursion *to* Melrose *and* Dryburgh.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you the following account of an excurſion to Melroſe and Dryburgh, with the humble hope that it will not be unacceptable to ſeveral of your readers. The places themſelves are well known to many, and the remarks which have occurred to me, may have alſo occurred to them; yet, it is not unpleaſant to have ſcenes recalled to one's mind which have been formerly viſited, and it is always ſatisfactory to have our opinion on any point, however unimportant, ſtrengthened or illuſtrated by the concurring ſentiments of thoſe who have taken notice of it. If, however, you ſhall think my letter unworthy of a corner in your Miſcellany, I ſhall not be much diſappointed to hear that it will be returned when called for, or even that it is committed to the flames.

Yeſterday morning, you will perhaps recollect, we had a very awful and long-continued thunder ſtorm;—the moſt tremendous, indeed, that has been experienced in this country for many years paſt. For two hours there was hardly a peaceful interval.

The lightening flaſhed inceſſantly; and ſometimes three or four peals were rattling at once, from different quarters of the ſky. When the ſtorm ceaſed, and the day promiſed to be fine and ſerene, I ſet out on my propoſed expedition, with a ſmall party of ladies and gentlemen;—of gentlemen with whom it is pleaſant to aſſociate, and of ladies ſuch as young men ſhould wiſh to live with. We conceived that the gloom in which we had been involved would ſerve to heighten the enjoyments of which we were going to partake; that it would be peculiarly gratifying to paſs from the midſt of danger into the boſom of ſafety and quiet; that, after witneſſing that elemental war which often produces ruinous effects in one moment, we would contemplate, with increaſed ſatisfaction, the waſted monuments of time, and the influence of gradual decay; that, after liſtening to the roaring of the thunder, we would feel the ſtillneſs of a ſolitary ruin much more impreſſive; and that thus, whatever pleaſure we expected to receive, would be poſſeſſed of a double reliſh. Our conceptions were realized by our experience; for during the courſe of the day we had a delightful contraſt and variety in our feelings, which, in the ſmooth, uniform tenour of ordinary occaſions, are wholly unknown.

We approached Melroſe from the eaſt; and, at the diſtance of leſs than two miles, it appeared to great advantage, when regarded in connection with the ſurrounding ſcenery. On every hand were rich fields of ripening corn. Some elevated grounds roſe on either ſide, and ſtretched a long way to the weſt. The claſſic Tweed winded beautifully in the vale between, and a heap of lofty hills terminated the proſpect. In the midſt of all this, at the foot of the Eildons, and on the bank of the river, the ruin of the abbey roſe, majeſtic and elegant to the view. It was the principal object to intereſt the eye; the opportunity was too inviting to be diſregarded. The heart was ſeized with a kind of magic charm, and yielded to the impulſe of nature. Imagination inſtantly took wing and flew away before; wandered over the melancholy pile with ſuitable

ſuitable emotions; called up to the mind thoſe thouſand ideas which were afterwards ſuggeſted by a nearer and more minute inſpection, and thus gave us a foretaſte of the pleaſure to which we looked forward with ſo much ſatisfaction.

Having arrived at the village, we ſtopped at the principal inn, where we were pleaſed with comfortable rooms, and haraſſed by inattentive waiters. In one apartment is a book in which travellers are requeſted to write the effuſions of their genius, that they may be under no temptation to abuſe the walls and windows, and put the landlord to unneceſſary expence. From a motive of curioſity, I took the trouble of looking it over ſuperficially: but ſuch a collection of ſorry, childiſh, filthy nonſenſe, I never ſaw, and could hardly have conceived. It is chiefly compoſed of dull ſtories, taken from newſpapers, where they had been inſerted to fill up a corner,—of verſes literally without rhyme or reaſon,—of feeble and moſt unſucceſsful attempts at humour,—epigrams without point or meaning, and obſcene jeſts remarkable for nothing but their groſſneſs. A few tolerable anecdotes, and juſt obſervations interſperſed throughout, only ſerve to deepen thoſe ſhades of deformity by which, as a whole, it is wofully characterized. It is truly wonderful that men of common underſtanding, or of common prudence, ſhould ever indulge themſelves in ſuch excurſions of folly, and ſuch diſplays of want of decency. Theſe are at all times unworthy, diſguſting, and reprehenſible; but there are ſituations and ſeaſons when they admit of no excuſe or palliation whatever. And in ſuch a place as Melroſe, where there are mouldering Abbeys to remind us of our approaching end, and all the beauties of internal nature to teach us innocence and virtue, they indicate a groſs and unprincipled mind, a piteous deprivation of intellect and taſte, or perhaps an unhappy combination of great weakneſs and great vice. I could obſerve the handwriting of ſome perſons with whom I was acquainted and of whoſe abilities and diſpoſitions I had formerly entertained a good opinion. Awed by the virtue of their friends, and by the judgement of men, they ſpoke and acted in publick life with becoming modeſty and common approbation; but having no genuine principle of purity to regulate them with a perpetual influence, they could not reſiſt the temptation of ejecting the filth of their imaginations, in a diſtant corner of the country, and in a manner from which they did not fear detection. Little did they imagine, when they were following the foul wits that had gone before them, that the eye of an acquaintance would identify their hands, and peruſe with aſtoniſhment, as being penned by them, ſentences and expreſſions from which the mind ſhould recoil with horror and diſguſt. As a ſpecimen of the general tenour of this compilation, I may mention the laſt article it contained: "This morning there was the moſt *damnable* ſtorm of thunder and lightning that ever was heard." It requires a ſtout heart to hear with indifference ſuch dreadful exploſions of nature as are here alluded to, and it requires a ſtouter ſtill to ſpeak of them in the language of merriment and ſcorn. The melancholy accidents which often happen on ſuch occaſions, and the narrow eſcapes that are made from inſtantaneous death, might be ſufficient, one would think, to induce, in the gayeſt and the firmeſt minds, the mingled feelings of alarm and reverence.

The Abbey is indeed a grand and beautiful ruin. No perſon of any taſte can help admiring it, whether he ſurveys it narrowly or contemplates it at ſome diſtance; whether he examines it in detail, or in one comprehending view. It is not one of thoſe rude edifices which, when ſeen from afar, when

whencontrasted with some neighbouring object, and magnified or embellished with imagined perfections, strike the eye with admiration of their vastness and their beauty, but from the coarseness of their materials, or the ignorance of those who constructed them, sink into deformity when subjected to a minute and critical inspection. It is impossible to view it from any quarter, or in any direction, without perceiving it to be a most admirable specimen of the architecture of former times, and a striking monument of the taste of its builder, as well as of the piety of its founder. It pleases alike by the magnificence of its plan and the exquisite fineness of its workmanship, by its local situation and the interesting associations to which it gives rise. He who can view the Abbey of Melrose without being highly gratified, has neither understanding that is cultivated, nor feelings that one might envy. He is ruder than the ground on which he treads, he is more insensible than the structure whose beauties he cannot see.

That such fine and stately edifices as the one I am considering, should have been erected in so poor a country as Scotland, and at a time when the arts were in a barbarous state, is matter of curious reflection. And it appears more wonderful when we think of the plain, simple, unadorned buildings, that are generally to be met with in our own times. A solution of this is to be sought for in the zeal and superstition which then prevailed in religious concerns, and by which the devoted members of the Church of Rome have always distinguished themselves. We have greater pecuniary resources: we are possessed of materials equally fit and good: our architects are as ingenious and our workmen as capable;—but we have purer and more rational ideas of divine worship; and the progress of science and of commerce has directed our views in to a different and more useful channel. We are more anxious to improve the soil, and extend our trade, than to decorate those structures of which neatness and simplicity are the greatest ornaments. And there is no need for numerous apartments or splendid accommodation, when the Clergy are contented to live in detached houses, and under humble roofs. But in the twelfth century the Church was regarded with exclusive veneration; it was the sole, or at least the principal object of attention: and whatever could contribute to render its power more absolute, or its livings more valuable, was furnished with readiness and liberality. For the honour of the Virgin Mary, or that of a departed Saint, no mark of respect was considered as extravagant—no sacrifice of property or of comfort was deemed foolish or unnecessary. And when a spirit of piety was wanting in the breast of any individual, that influence which the priesthood had, by artifice on the one hand and ignorance on the other, procured and established, was fully sufficient, and often exercised, to extort what could not otherwise be obtained. When the Pope thought proper to command; when an order wished to enlarge its dominion; when a ghostly father chose to suggest the propriety of founding a religious house, every Prince or great man who had faith and ability united, willingly agreed to the pious design; and while his subjects were starving in miserable huts, and even he himself living in a rugged castle, he scrupled not to bestow the most magnificent dwellings on fat monks and useless nuns; to do so was for the glory of God and the good of his own soul, and therefore it was done with zeal. Heaven was rendered propitious, when sacred services were performed in apartments which no expence had been spared in adorning, and when the ministers of Christ and the votaries of his saints were made to inhabit the abodes of elegance

gance and grandeur. Thoſe who reſided in them might obſerve the utmoſt auſterity of manners, but the building itſelf was dedicated to a heavenly being; it was deſigned perhaps to atone for ſome flagrant crimes, and ſecure the ardent interceſſions of ſome favourite martyr or ſome ſainted virgin; it was erected, at any rate, for the accommodation of many whoſe favour it was profitable to gain; and therefore nothing was ſuperfluous that could add to its richneſs, or in any way diſplay to advantage the warm piety and holy zeal which animated its founder. The choiceſt materials were prepared: the moſt ſkilful artificers were employed: neither time, nor labour, nor money was grudged: every thing was furniſhed with a liberality proportioned to the value of the object.

Melroſe Abbey owes its origin to the ſuperſtition of David the firſt. It was built by a famous architect of the name of Murdo. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and inhabited by the Ciſtertians. That order of religious was at one time poſſeſſed of the moſt ample revenues, and had greater power than almoſt any other ſociety of a ſimilar deſcription. It could boaſt of not leſs than eighteen hundred Abbeys; it held a kind of dominion over all the monaſtic orders; and governed the temporal affairs of almoſt all Europe. But now, in common with the other branches of the Romiſh hierarchy, it is either totally annihilated, or reduced to extreme inſignificance. The part of the Abbey which remains, then, is too fine an emblem of thoſe for whoſe benefit it was originally founded. In the former there is ſtill a vaſtneſs and a beauty to which there is no correſponding feature in the condition of the latter. There is, however, a general reſemblance, which naturally leads the mind to a train of reflection beyond the object which immediately ſtrikes the eye. From the ſcattered columns, and the waſted walls, we turn to meditate on the more compleat decay of the Ciſtertian order, which, though at firſt remarkable for the ſtrictneſs of its rules, the innocence of its members, and the extent of its authority, became gradually corrupted, and has now come to an end. The ſilent choirs, the deſerted cloiſter, and the roofleſs chancel, lead our thoughts to that ſyſtem of ſuperſtition which once reigned with deſpotic ſway over the minds of men, but which, in our day, may be ſaid to exiſt only in the pages of hiſtory. And taking a more comprehenſive view of the ruin before us, we behold a ſtriking repreſentation of the gradual diſſolution of that powerful and tyrannical church, which, for many ages, awed, and aſtoniſhed, and oppreſſed the world.

Yet whatever we may think of the motives from which theſe fabricks were reared; whatever may have been the characters and principles of thoſe who inhabited them; however much we may deteſt that ſyſtem of ſpiritual deſpotiſm to which they formerly belonged; we cannot help entering them with ſentiments of veneration, and regarding their ſcattered ruins with melancholy pleaſure. Conſidering them merely as remains of antiquity, we feel that they are worthy of preſervation. As erected by the hand of our fathers and our countrymen, they are ſtill more precious in our eyes. And as places of worſhip, we eſteem it ſacrilege to think of them without intereſt, or to view them without reverence. We juſtly wonder at that exceſs of religious zeal which could venture to violate or eraſe ſuch commanding ſtructures; we deteſt that ſpirit of ſelfiſhneſs, and of novelty, which will induce a man to pull them down that he may erect new edifices in their place; we are ſurpriſed at that thoughtleſs negligence which allows them to fall an unaſſiſted prey to the waſte of time, or to the ravages of wantonneſs and accident: we are offended

fended by that reſtleſs and untutored fancy, which, by awkward alterations, or uſeleſs additions, deſtroys their uniformity, and diminiſhes their effect.

The Abbey of Melroſe, along with other buildings of the ſame kind, ſuffered much from the ruthleſs diſciples of John Knox. That ſtern and daring reformer was actuated by a moſt unqualified zeal againſt the Roman Catholics. He regarded them as the children of Satan, and their religious houſes as nothing better than heathen and blood-ſtained temples: and whilſt he laboured to overthrow the tenets of the one, he thought it impious and hoſtile to the true faith, to allow the other to remain. Every veſtige of Popery muſt have been an eye-ſore to a man of his ſtamp; he had no taſte for refinement to ſoften the aſperity of his temper: and to him the carved pillar and the unpoliſhed ſtone, the ornamented window and the ſimple aperture, were matters of entire indifference. He took pity on nothing that ſtood in the way of thoſe glorious ends which it was the great buſineſs of his life to accompliſh.

The Reformers of thoſe days have been much condemned for the havock which they made among the religious houſes. But upon mature reflection, we ſhall perhaps find that there was a greater ſhare of wiſdom in their conduct than at firſt ſight it indicates. The multitude who were immediately employed in theſe apparent outrages were indeed barbarous, influenced by no views of policy, and by no principles of reaſon. Knox, however, and thoſe who directed and encouraged them, were guided to theſe meaſures by a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a perfect acquaintance with the genius of the religion againſt which they contended. And if we call their conduct ſavage, what ſhall we ſay of our own government, which, in the year 1746, prohibited the poor highlanders from uſing that dreſs to which they had been accuſtomed from their infancy, and on which they looked with as much affection as a Papiſt regards his crucifix! In both caſes, we find much to cenſure, and ſtill more to regret. In both, however, the principle was the ſame: and, in its general complexion, juſt. It was a principle of due regard to the connection which has been eſtabliſhed between certain modes of thinking, and certain habits of aſſociation: in the one caſe, between a religion, and the places in which its ſervices have been performed, and which in their ſtructure have been adapted to its nature and ſpirit; in the other caſe, between peculiar attachments in a claſs of people, and thoſe internal circumſtances with which ſuch attachments have been always united.

Knox, however, and his zealous followers, did not commit all the miſchief which the Abbey has experienced. The Covenanters in 1649, moved by ſimilar views perhaps, but with a much leſs degree of reaſon and propriety, let looſe their rage upon it, and deſpoiled it of ſome of its faireſt ornaments. Whether ſhall we attach moſt blame to them, or to that weak and bigotted monarch who drove them to ſuch exceſſes.

After viewing the ruin, and admiring it in all its parts, we were ſhocked by the aſpect of the preſent place of worſhip. It is ill ſeated, it is dirty, it is diſguſting. The Heritors probably imagine, that as it is ſituated within the walls of a ruin, it ſhould alſo be extremely ruinous: or perhaps they are ſuch ſimple Proteſtants, that they are afraid of any thing that approaches to Popiſh or Epiſcopalian ornament. A puritan would be apt to ſay, either that they never attended church, or that they had a ſtronger attachment to their money, than to their God and to the people. It is not ſaying too much, to expreſs a wiſh that they would not keep themſelves longer under ſuch a reproach as this expoſes them to in the eyes of ſtrangers.

ſtrangers. Let them pay a viſit to Jedburgh, and take an example from what has been done there.

After having viewed all that was worthy of notice, we took our departure from Melroſe, highly gratified with moſt that we had ſeen, and proceeded down the river for Dryburgh, where we alſo experienced much pleaſure. But having enlarged ſo much already I muſt defer my account of that delightful place till my next. I am, Sir,

Yours &c.

July 20th, 1803. *A. T.*

Account *of a* Remarkable Person *at* Ednam.

THERE is now living in the pariſh of Ednam, the birth-place of the immortal poet, Thomſon, a young man of eighteen years of age, who was born without legs or knees, and his thighs defective. His father was a day-labourer, but has been dead for ſome years. He ſits upon a table in the cottage through the day, and when the weather is fair, his mother carries him into a field, where he reads, and enjoys the air. He has taught himſelf to read, to write a legible hand, to play on the flute, to draw with a pencil, although one of his arms he cannot raiſe to his breaſt, and he attempts poetry. He is, notwithſtanding the want of exerciſe, very healthy, always chearful and contented, though his ſupport depends entirely upon the wages of his younger brother, who is a ſervant to a reſpectable farmer at Ednam. When his father died, his mother, in great diſtreſs, exclaimed, "Oh! William, who will maintain you now?—To which he anſwered, "Dear mother, that Divine Being, who created me in this helpleſs ſtate, will not ſuffer me to periſh of want." He is very grateful to any perſon who lends him books, drawings to copy, or pays the leaſt attention to him. He is little known, or he would poſſibly be relieved by the benevolent. A very ſmall ſum would ſecure him from want, as oat-meal, milk, and potatoes, are the food he has ever been accuſtomed to. The lameneſs of one of his arms prevents him from learning any buſineſs to earn his living. He is extremely well informed, converſes with great propriety upon every ſubject, although his articulation is alſo defective; he feels much intereſted in the preſent ſtate of his native country and of Europe; reads the newſpapers, which are occaſionally ſent him, with great anxiety; and as a proof of it, I tranſmit you a copy of his laſt, though by no means his beſt, production, which he entitles "The Tears of Switzerland;" and if you think it deſerving a place in your Miſcellany, you may be aſſured it is entirely his own compoſition, and is alſo his own writing; although he does not know the purpoſe for which it is intended. Any contribution, however ſmall, will be received by the Rev. Mr Robertſon, Ednam, near Kelſo.

THE TEARS OF SWITZERLAND.

How bliſted now, how chang'd my ſtate,
How fall'n from glory and renown;
No more I'm mark'd fair Freedom's ſeat,
No more my ſons are call'd her own.

Fair Freedom from my ſons is fled—
Fled, in ſome happier clime to reign;
And low they droop and bow the head
Beneath ſtern Gallia's galling chain.

Long they for me like patriots fought,
And ſtood, though on all ſides aſſail'd,
For me and freedom wonders wrought,
But fate and Gallia prevail'd.

How are they ſunk; upon my dales
No virgin's heard to pour her lay,
Nor paſtoral pipe within my vales,
Nor ſhepherd's ſong to cheer the day.

But ſadneſs dwells in every breaſt;
Complaints and ſighs from every vale,
Of virgins wrong'd and ſwains oppreſs'd,
Sound mournfully upon the gale.

The

The maid bemoans her piteous caſe,
Sighs, beats her breaſt, and ſits forlorn;
The youth (ſome tyrant's train to grace,)
She lov'd, from her embrace is torn.

Does not thy patriot boſom ſwell,
Where thou ſitt'ſt in immortal day,
To ſee thy country thus, O Tell,
Of Gallia's lawleſs ſons the prey.
Infuſe thy ſoul in ſome bold heart,
That he may riſe all-great like thee,
Again my freedom to aſſert,
And from oppreſſion hail me free.

May 8, 1803.

Answer *to a* Query *on a* Passage *in* Shakespeare's Falstaff.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

I Obſerve in your magazine for Auguſt, a letter from *Philo Grammaticus*, requeſting your correſpondents to anſwer the following queſtion:

When Shakeſpeare's Falſtaff ſays, "Honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery," whether would it be moſt proper to uſe 'Yes,' or 'No,' in order to expreſs an opinion that honour had none, which unqueſtionably, was the poet's meaning in the paſſage now quoted, to which he annexes the negative particle 'No,' as an anſwer? In reply to which, I beg leave to differ with the poet in uſing 'No,' as an anſwer, and I will endeavour to prove it by the two following arguments, viz. *firſt*, It is a common thing with people, after having ſtated their opinion of any thing, to ſay, "Is'n that the caſe?" and when anſwered in the negative, to receive for anſwer, 'No,' (about which anſwer there certainly could ariſe no diſputes.) Now, as Shakeſpeare's Falſtaff ſays, "Honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery," which is a queſtion *exactly* contrary to that *common* one quoted by me, *it certainly ſhould not receive the ſame anſwer*, viz. 'No.'

My *ſecond* argument to prove my aſſertion is this; when a perſon gives for an anſwer, "Yes," undoubtedly their meaning is, that they coincide, in *opinion* with the perſon who expreſſes *his* in the queſtion.

Having advanced two arguments, (both of which I hope are founded on reaſon,) in ſupport of what I have begun, I truſt they may be found of ſome uſe to the public, and particularly to him who firſt deſired an explanation of the queſtion; and if, on the contrary, I may have been led into *erroneous opinion*, I will eſteem it a favour of any gentleman to point out my *error*, yet,

"There is that does nae good, an' yet nae ill."

I am,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Edinburgh, Sept. 15. 1803. *P. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Science, Chemistry, *and the* Fine Arts.

Captain Flinders, who was charged to make geographical reſearches on the coaſts of New Holland, has diſcovered a large and beautiful iſland, to which he gave the name of Kangaroo iſland. It is ſituated in 35°..50′ ſouth latitude, and 135°..4′ longitude, and ſeems to be about thirty leagues in extent from eaſt to weſt.

It has been found by Thomas Gill, Eſq. that a great number of different tints of Chineſe blue and Pruſſian blue may be obtained by bringing theſe colours in contact with iron, the blade of a knife for example.

ple. In treating Pruſſian or Chineſe blue, therefore, the pallet-knife or iron ſhould never be employed. Indigo does not change its tint in the ſlighteſt degree by coming in contact with iron. When we wiſh our colours to be durable, therefore, we ſhould employ indigo in preference to Chineſe or Pruſſian blue.

A *Marine Spencer*, for the preſervation of lives in caſes of ſhipwreck, or other accidents at ſea, has been invented by KNIGHT SPENCER, Eſq. It conſiſts of a girdle of a diameter ſufficient to fit the body, ſix inches broad, compoſed of about 800 old tavern corks, ſtrung upon a ſtrong twine, well laſhed together with lay-cord, covered with canvas, and painted in oil, ſo as to make it water proof. The ſpencer muſt be tied cloſe up under the arms when uſed; and when a perſon is thus equipped, tho' he be unable to ſwim, may ſafely truſt himſelf to the waves; for he will float head and ſhoulders above water in any ſtorm, and by paddling with his hands may eaſily gain the ſhore. If the canvas be unpainted, it will have nearly the ſame buoyancy, but will be more liable to be impaired by the effects of ſea water. Its inventor received from the Humane Society their honorary ſilver medallion, on the 25th March 1803.

In July laſt, Mr Robertſon and a friend aſcended in a balloon at Hamburgh. When he had arrived at a region of the atmoſphere where the balloon was inviſible from the earth, and where the mercury in the barometer fell to 12.4 inches, and the thermometer to a degree below the freezing point, he made the following experiments:—A drop of ether falling on a piece of glaſs, evaporated in four ſeconds.—When glaſs and ſealing-wax were electrified by friction, they gave no ſigns of electricity which could be communicated to other bodies. The voltaic pile, which before the aſcent of the balloon acted with its full force, gave only a tenth part of its electricity.—The dipping needle ſeemed to have loſt its magnetiſm, and could not recover the direction which it had at the earth's ſurface.—Oxygenated muriate of potaſh, when ſtruck with a hammer, occaſioned, by the exploſion, a ſharp noiſe, which, though not very ſtrong, was inſufferable to the ear. Mr Robertſon and his friend, though they ſpoke very loud, could, with difficulty, hear each other.—Electricity could not be extracted from the atmoſpheric electrometer and condenſer.—Of two birds in the poſſeſſion of Mr Robertſon, one was killed by the rarefaction of the air; the other was not able to fly, it lay extended on its back, but fluttered with its wings.—Water boiled with a moderate degree of heat, maintained with quick lime.—It appeared that the clouds never riſe above 2000 toiſes, and it was only in aſcending and deſcending through clouds that Mr Robertſon could obtain poſitive electricity.

The following method of preparing a new luting for chemical operations, has been diſcovered and recommended by C. PAYSSE, profeſſor of chemiſtry. Take the whites of eggs with their yolks, carbonate of lime in powder, or lime ſtrongly ſlacked in the air, equal in weight to about one half that of the eggs, and having put the whole in a piece of linen, apply it in the uſual manner.

It has been found by C. BAUHACH, that St JOHN'S WORT, a plant growing in great abundance in the fields, whoſe diſtinguiſhing characters have been deſcribed by botaniſts under the name of *hypericum perforatum*, and which is employed by phyſicians as an excellent vulnerary and balſamic remedy, may alſo be uſed with great ſucceſs in the art of dying. It is a reſinous plant, the flowers and ſummits of which, filled with ſeeds, contain a juice ſoluble in water, in alcohol, and vinegar; it diffuſes through the

the first two liquids a red colour like that of blood, and in the latter a splendid and most beautiful crimson; when combined with acids, or metallic solutions, it presents a beautiful yellow colour; which shews that it contains two colouring matters, one more soluble than the other, that is, the red. In order to dye cloth, wool, silk, and cotton, yellow, it is sufficient to immerse them in water properly impregnated with the juice of this plant, and a certain quantity of mordant. The salt best for being used as a mordant with this colour is sulphate of alumine combined with a proper proportion of carbonate of potash, in which the stuffs are permitted to remain some time; for the fixity of the colour, and the shades resulting from it depend on the length of the time, the quantity of the mordant, and the heat employed. When little mordant is used, the dye is of a yellow colour; by increasing the mordant, it inclines to green; and, by adding solution of tin in nitro-muriatic acid, it assumes rose, cherry, and crimson shades, all very beautiful. The juice of St John's Wort, united to the mordant here mentioned, gives to paper a beautiful yellow colour, and as it produces the same effect on skins, it may be employed to great advantage by leather-dressers for dyeing white, sheep and other skins.

The following table contains the geocentric places of Pallas for the present month.

	Right ascension of Pallas	Declin. North
Sept. 3.	269°..11′..45″	13°..23′
6.	269 21 15	12 48
9.	269 34 30	12 13
12.	269 50 0	11 40
15.	270 7 30	11 6
18.	270 27 45	10 32
21.	270 50 30	10 1
24.	271 15 30	9 27
27.	271 42 0	8 56
30.	272 11 15	8 25

Early in the present year, the American ship Fanny sailed through Bass Straits, which separate Van Diemen's land from New Holland. In some periodical publications, it is stated that the above ship first made this discovery, without seeming to know that the honour of the discovery is due to Capt. Baudin, who visited the south-west coast of New Holland in May 1801, by the command of the French Government.

Portobello, Sept. 21. 1803. } *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for October* 1803.

Thursday, October 6th.

THE GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction with the Sun about 32 minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon. The longitude of the Sun and Georgian planet is then 6°..12°..19′..21″.

Monday, October 10th.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with the Sun about 32 minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The longitudes of the two planets will then be 6°..16°..19′..4″.

Tuesday

Tuesday, October 11th.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude in the Virgin's left foot, ſituated in longitude 7ˢ.. 4°..12′..57″. The latitude of Mars being 4 minutes north, and that of λ *Virginis* 30′..39″ north, the diſtance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 26′..39″, and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 41 minutes after three o'clock in the morning, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or α *Leonis*.

Wednesday, October 12th.

The planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude 7ˢ..8°..56′..31″, and latitude 3′..18″ ſouth.

Friday, October 14th.

The planet Venus will arrive at her ſuperior conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon. She paſſes behind the Sun about 54 minutes above his north, or upper limb.

Wednesday, October 19th.

About 47 minutes after 12 o'clock noon the Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*.

Saturday, October 22d.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with α *Libræ*, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, in longitude 7ˢ.. 12°..21′..4″. The latitude of Mars is then 2′..48″ ſouth, and that of α *Libræ* 21″..19″, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 24′..37″, and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Monday, October 24th.

About 40 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning the *Sun* will enter the ſign *Scorpio*, and his longitude will then be exactly 7 ſigns.

On the ſame day, about 7 minutes after twelve o'clock noon, the planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun. He paſſes about 40 minutes below the Sun's ſouth limb. The longitude of the Sun and Mercury will be 7ˢ..0°..8′.. 37″.

Monday, October 31ſt.

The Moon will eclipſe ſeveral of the Pleiades. Her eaſtern limb will come in contact with η *Pleiadum*, the brighteſt in the conſtellation, at 40 minutes and 41 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the evening, at which time it will be about one minute and a half ſouth of the Moon's center. After continuing obſcured during the ſpace of 47′..49″, the ſtar will emerge from behind the Moon's weſtern or obſcure limb at 28 minutes and 30 ſeconds after ſix o'clock in the evening, when it will be placed about $3\frac{3}{4}'$ to the ſouth of the Moon's center. The Moon's diameter is then 33′..16″.

N. B. If the ſtars compoſing the Pleiades be laid down on paper according to their longitudes and latitudes, and if a circle of paper be taken, whoſe radius is 16′..38″, meaſured upon the ſcale by which the ſtars are laid down; if then the center of this circle be moved from eaſt to weſt along a line ſo drawn that η *Pleiadum* may immerge at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes below the Moon's center, and emerge $3\frac{1}{4}$ minutes below it, the other ſtars of the Pleiades, which will be eclipſed, may eaſily be diſcovered, and the times of their immerſions and emerſions, &c. accurately aſcertained.

Portobello, Sept. 22. 1803. *D. B.*

The FARMER'S DAUGHTER: *A Tale.*

(Concluded from page 139.)

HERE the amiable girl cloſed her eventful hiſtory, which we had liſtened to with a mixture of horror and ſurpriſe, when, taking her affectionately by the hand, I told her, in a voice of friendſhip, that a muſt make her my priſoner for a few days.

"The moment your flight is diſcovered,

vered (said I) my dear Miss Thompſon, you cannot doubt but that you will be purſued; and it is much better to avoid, than brave any danger, particularly when it is connected with beings ſo depraved. However, I will inſtantly write to your father, and requeſt he will loſe no time in coming to London, for it is not only neceſſary to puniſh the authors of your intended infamy, but we muſt endeavour to prevent them from exerciſing their diabolical plans again. As to that deteſtable wretch, who, under the ſanction of purity and friendſhip, ſought the deſtruction of your temporal and your eternal peace, ſhe deſerves to be treated with all the rigour which the law can inflict upon her, and I would ſpend half my fortune rather than ſhe ſhould eſcape."

The amiable girl was ſoon convinced of the prudence of my counſel, and ſeemed delighted at remaining the gueſt of my wife; and upon my being under the neceſſity of returning to London, I adviſed her on no account to walk beyond the garden grounds; conceiving, that the artful wretch who would ſo cruelly have ſacrificed her to a villain, would ſtation her emiſſaries round the environs of the town.

Sooner than could have been imagined, Mr Thompſon arrived in London, and truly affecting was the interview between the parent and his child; his gratitude to me was expreſſed in terms never to be forgotten, and it was rendered ſtill more impreſſive by an affecting flood of tears. So anxious was I to make an example of the vile Mrs Anderſon, that the next morning I conducted my gueſt to the houſe of Sir Richard Ford, and after making a regular ſtatement of the whole iniquitous tranſaction, obtained a warrant to apprehend this demon in human ſhape. Upon naming the ſtreet in which ſhe reſided, Sir Richard gave it as his opinion, that we had made a miſtake; but Mr Thompſon aſſured him he had frequently written to his daughter during her abſence, and likewiſe produced one of Mrs Anderſon's cards. To Blandford ſtreet then we went, accompanied by the officers of juſtice, but what was our aſtoniſhment at ſeeing the number a ſmall grocer's ſhop, and upon enquiring whether any perſon lodged there of the name of Anderſon, we were anſwered in the negative by the miſtreſs of the houſe. There was ſomething in the manners of this woman both ſharp and diſguſting, and on aſking if letters had not been directed there to a lady of that name, ſhe told me ſhe thought her houſe had not the appearance of a poſt-office, and actually cloſed the door in my face.

I then made all neceſſary enquiries in the neighbourhood, but without the ſlighteſt ſucceſs; and returned to the juſtice for the purpoſe of procuring another warrant, determined to arreſt the artful Mrs Jones. The moment ſhe found herſelf a priſoner, all her airs of conſequence ſeemed to vaniſh, yet ſtill called heaven and earth to witneſs that ſhe was even a total ſtranger to Mrs Anderſon's name.—I deſired the officers of juſtice to leave us a few minutes together, and in the ſtrongeſt terms painted the total ruin which muſt enſue, unleſs ſhe availed herſelf of the advantage of turning evidence, and candidly relating every thing ſhe knew.

After pauſing a few moments, ſhe dropped on her knees before me, acknowledged that ſhe knew a Mrs Jackſon, who aſſumed another name; and her huſband having received ſome obligations from her, both letters and parcels had been received at her houſe. We had not any thing to do but alter the name of Anderſon to that of Jackſon, and then proceeded to Jermyn-ſtreet, when Mr Thompſon inſtantly recognized the deteſtable monſter, who had planned the ruin of his daughter, accompanied by a party of thoſe unfortunate females whom her artifices had ſeduced. Her agitation at beholding him language cannot depicture, and I think horror and apprehenſion were never ſo forceably deſcribed; but ſo diabolical had been her conduct, that compaſſion would have been weakneſs, and every attempt to ſoften us was tried without effect.

Juſt as ſhe was ready to accompany us to Sir Richard's, a chariot and four ſtopped at the door, and Lord Clifton ruſhed into the room, with the appearance of a madman, demanding whether any intelligence of his beloved Charlotte had been received. "Yes, intelligence enough," replied the weeping frail one; "for that gentleman is her father, and is going to take me before Juſtice Ford; I am ſure I have reaſon to wiſh that I had never ſeen her. A

pretty

pretty return I have met with for ſerving you, my Lord."

"Is ſhe ſafe? is ſhe well?" exclaimed Lord Clifton, without making a reply to what Mrs Jackſon ſaid; "by heavens, Sir," continued he, "I adore your lovely daughter, and this moment am ready to make her my wife."

"Had your affection," ſaid I, "my Lord, been ſuch as you would wiſh us to imagine, you would not have had recourſe to ſuch deteſtable arts; and Mr Thompſon is not to be diverted from his purpoſe by your proteſtations, neither ought he to liſten one moment to the man who planned the deſtruction of his child."

"Though I, in ſome degree, Sir," replied his Lordſhip, "merit your reproaches, yet I am not that decided villain which you believe. It is true, that at firſt I intended to deceive Miſs Thompſon, by an artificial marriage; but her virtues completely wrought a change in my mind, and a marriage ſettlement is actually making for her, and this muſt convince you that I do not now deceive you." So ſaying, he drew a ſpecial licence from his pocket, wherein his name and her's were jointly combined.

"But as you intended raiſing Miſs Thompſon, my Lord, to a title, to which many ladies may be aſpiring, is it not aſtoniſhing that you ſhould have choſen ſuch an aſylum as this for your intended wife? and you muſt pardon me for ſaying that I almoſt doubt the evidence of my ſenſes, notwithſtanding the licence bears both their names."

"I obſerved before," rejoined his Lordſhip, "that the virtues of Miſs Thompſon had totally ſubverted the principles I formerly entertained; and though I was educated in the ſchool of faſhion and diſſipation, my mind is neither vitious, nor naturally depraved. I curſed my own folly in having introduced an angel to a demon, but reſolved never to let my Charlotte know the criminality of my deſigns; and to prevent that lady," continued he, pointing to the creſt-fallen Mrs Jackſon, "from ever betraying the confidence repoſed in her, or blaſting the character of my intended wife, I had prepared a ſnug abode for her in the moſt remote part of Ireland, and ſhe actually was to have commenced her journey laſt night; in ſhort, Sir, my valet has ſome little property in Ireland, and he has agreed to receive her under his protection for fifteen hundred pounds."

Rage, fury, vexation, and mortification, were ſtrongly marked in every feature of her face, and ſhe loaded his Lordſhip with ſuch a torrent of abuſive epithets, that for ſome moments it was impoſſible to hear each other ſpeak. I ordered the conſtable to take charge of his priſoner, requeſting Mr Thompſon to retire with me into another room, and adviſed him to drop the proſecution againſt the vile Mr Jackſon, if his daughter conſented to accept Lord Clifton's hand.

"What!" exclaimed the honeſt farmer; 'for the ſake of ſeeing my daughter made a Lady, would you have me turn ſuch a harpy as that looſe upon the world? No, rather would I ſee my girl get her livelihood by begging, than ſuffer that wretch to purſue her courſe of infamy again!' I ſoon convinced him that he had completely miſunderſtood my intentions; for that Ireland, or a priſon, were only to be her choice; adding, that it would be impoſſible to make a public expoſure of her conduct without Miſs Thompſon being obliged to appear.

Lord Clifton rapped at the door, requeſting to be admitted, for the purpoſe of expreſſing ideas that perfectly correſponded with mine, declaring at the ſame time, he would rather give ten thouſand pounds to ſend Jackſon out of the kingdom, than that the affair ſhould be brought before the court. 'This deſire of avoiding a trial,' ſaid he, 'may appear to ariſe from delicacy to my own character, but I am influenced by motives of a far different kind; for though I have no hope of obtaining Miſs Thompſon's pardon, yet I would forfeit half my fortune rather than have her appear in ſuch a caſe.

'If you had felt the ſame delicacy about her appearing in a public brothel,' replied her father, darting a look of indignation at Lord Clifton, 'your profeſſion of regard might have been credited, but few mendegrade the woman they mean to make their wife?' 'I muſt acknowledge the juſtice of your remark Sir,' rejoined his Lordſhip, 'but your daughter was never but one evening ſeen in Mrs Jackſon's houſe, and that was by two of my relations, who ſtrongly condemned the method I had purſued, and

as

as to her name, that never was mentioned before an individual creature in the houſe; but allow me to aſk,' continued his Lordſhip, 'whether, if I can make my peace with your lovely daughter, you will conſent to bleſs me with her hand?'

'I may promiſe that with ſafety,' replied the old gentleman, 'for Charlotte can never feel a preference toward a man who ſought the deſtruction of her peace;' but I confeſs I was not quite of Mr Thompſon's opinion, as I was perſuaded he would find a warm advocate in the amiable girl's heart. It was neceſſary, however, to come to ſome determination reſpecting Mrs Jackſon, and at length it was propoſed to let her have her choice, either to accompany the officers to the Juſtice, or to attend Lord Clifton's valet to Ireland as had at firſt been deſigned. It was in vain that ſhe promiſed to relinquiſh her diabolical occupation, and had recourſe to fits, ſupplications, and tears; ſhe therefore conſented to accompany the man to Ireland, on condition that ſhe might firſt diſpoſe of her furniture and plate. This, however, I oppoſed with all my rhetoric, alleging, that in all probability there were many debts unpaid, and when thoſe were diſcharged by the ſale of the property, I recommended the reſidue being given to the young woman then in the houſe. This, however, was proved to have been a uſeleſs ſugg ſtion, as they had all decamped upon hearing the officers of juſtice were there, and not even one ſervant was to be found, except the ill-fated Peggy, who Mr Thomſon declared he would amply reward.

His Lordſhip immediately ſummoned Mr Jackſon's future protector, who had accompanied him in his ſearch after Miſs Thompſon, and putting a fifty pound note in his hand, deſired him to conduct her on board the veſſel, which was to take him to Liverpool, aſſuring him he ſhould receive the promiſed recompence as ſoon as they had croſſed the Iriſh ſeas. I ventured to point out to his Lordſhip the impropriety of giving ſo large a ſum to his ſervant, and ſuggeſted that it would be better to grant him an annuity upon her life, as by that means it would be to his intereſt to detain her in his family; and by the other method of rewarding him, he might be induced to connive at her eſcape.

The fellow did not appear to approve of this alteration; however a hundred a year was not to be refuſed, particularly when his Lordſhip promiſed to adhere to his original agreement, in caſe ſhe died before the fifteen hundred pounds were paid. Peggy Wood and a groom of Lord Clifton's was left in charge of the furniture, and the tradeſmen were all ordered to ſend in their accounts; Mr Thompſon made a viſit to a friend in the city, and I was to call for him after I had been to my rooms.

We did not return to Newington until the clock had ſtruck ſeven, and were not a little ſurpriſed at hearing his Lordſhip was there; and though the amiable girl had at firſt refuſed him admiſſion, it was evident that her anger had been ſubdued by his penitence and prayers. Her father, indignant at beholding the cordiality which ſubſiſted between them, declared he would much rather ſee her dead, than ſuch a villain's wife; however, the next morning I undertook to plead the cauſe of the penitent lover, and he heard me with more patience than I had reaſon to expect. I repreſented in the ſtrongeſt terms the relaxed mode of education, and the diſſipated ideas which are circulated through the faſhionable world; told him that ſeduction, though a crime of the higheſt enormity, was neither ſtigmatized with cenſure, or attended with diſgrace; and added, that I was convinced his Lordſhip's vices were rather the effect of example than occaſioned by a natural depravity of mind.

Theſe arguments at length produced the effect which I expected, and he ſaid he would agree to their union, if Lord Clifton could obtain the conſent of the Earl; 'but never,' ſaid he, 'will I allow my girl to teach a leſſon of diſobedience to the beſt man that ever wore a head?' Beautiful as the amiable Charlotte was in form, and lovely in features, yet ſhe wanted that poliſh of manners which is acquired by mixing with the world, and her father was eaſily perſuaded to let her remain with my Louiſa, who is every thing a man could wiſh for in a wife. While Lord Clifton viſited the Earl at his country reſidence, Charlotte's time was ſpent in receiving leſſons from the beſt maſters the metropolis could afford, for ſhe was not aware of her own deficiencies until ſhe mixed in ſociety

ſociety ſuperior to what ſhe had been uſed to. Her natural underſtanding was much above the generality of females, and ſhe had read many improving books, therefore ſhe only wanted to acquire a little of that poliſh of manner which is produced by elegant ſociety, feeling, and taſte.

The amount of Mrs Jackſon's debts ſo far exceeded the ſum which could be produced by the ſale of her furniture, that it was thought prudent to let the creditors arrange her affairs among themſelves, and Mr Thompſon offered Peggy an aſylum at his habitation, and ſettled upon her twenty pounds a-year. The Earl at firſt oppoſed his ſon's intended marriage, but at length was perſuaded to ſee his intended wife, and was ſo completely ſtruck with the exquiſite lovelineſs of her perſon, that he rather approved, than condemned his choice; but at the ſame time recommended Miſs Thompſon to remain under my wife's protection, until ſhe was perfectly miſtreſs of thoſe accompliſhments which are neceſſary in an exalted ſphere. —Deſpicable as the character of Lord Clifton appeared, when calmly planning the ſeduction of the amiable Charlotte Thompſon, he has acknowledged, that he was compelled to drown the reflection of his guilt in wine: and has aſſured me, upon his moſt ſacred word of honour, that the diabolical Mrs Jackſon was the ſuggeſter of the deſign. Struck with the ſuperior lovelineſs of Miſs Thompſon's perſon, he inadvertently declared his readineſs to give a thouſand pounds to poſſeſs ſuch charms, when the deteſtable wretch inſtantly offered to place the object of his admiration in his arms.

While the legiſlature permits ſuch wretches to become panders to the paſſions of our nobility, can we be aſtoniſhed at hearing they launch into every ſpecies of vice? or, with the examples which they ſet, can we expect young men, in leſs elevated ſituations, not, thoughtleſsly, to precipitate themſelves into the faſhionable ſtream?

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

BRITANNIA'S WAR-SONG.

To arms, my ſons, to arms, to arms!
Your king, your deareſt country calls;
The adverſe coaſt with legions ſwarms,
Legions of rapacious Gauls.
In ſilent dread each abject ſlave
His Conſul's inſtant order waits.
Let Eurus ſweep the German wave,
And lo! the force is at your gates;
There let the trembling ruffians ſee
Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

When Superſtition's clouds accurſt,
In tempeſt over Europe hung,
Fair Science, by the Druids nurs'd,
Around the oak for ſhelter clung.
From Treaſon's fangs my Monarch ſtole,
Within its leafy arms to ſleep;
Now with my flag from pole to pole,
It vollies thunder o'er the deep;
Whilſt your dark foreſts breed the tree,
Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

Truſt not to wealth, or foreign powers;
Rely not on triumphing fleets;
What would avail thoſe naval towers,
Should chance refuſe to fill the ſheets;
A living rampart drawn around,
Theſe winding rocky ſhores require;
The brave muſt form in lines profound,
A hedge of ſteel, and wall of fire.
All ranks muſt join, each ſect agree,
And Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

Are chriſtian hopes of endleſs reſt,
Or home and all its comforts dear?
Does love or friendſhip melt your breaſts,
Or fame prove grateful to your ear?
Yes, conſcious of each ſacred tye
That binds the noble and the juſt,
The Britiſh Banner floats on high,
Go, rally round the glorious truſt;
There firmly eye the croſſes three
And boldly ſtrike for Liberty!

The ſlumb'rings of a ſhort-lived Peace
Shall doubly brace each hardy band,
And rouſe at danger's ſwift increaſe,
The ancient ſpirit of the land.
The Gauls ſhall pay for all their crimes,
Their raſh attempt, and hollow boaſt,
The ſcourge they uſed in foreign climes,
Shall ſweep them from our happy coaſt.
Haughty tyrants, bend the knee
When Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

The heroes, who on Delta's plain
For Egypt drew the conquering ſword,
Shall Old Auguſta's towers maintain,
And ſhield th' anointed of the Lord!

From

From the proud hills, that crown the north,
To guard the peaceful vales below,
The ſons of Scotia ſhall ſtep forth,
And hurl defiance at the foe.
From Thulé's cliffs to Albion's key*
Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

Thrice happy iſle, ſupremely bleſt,
Beyond e'en Poets' dreams divine;
Since firſt, as Empreſs of the Weſt,
The trident of the ſeas was mine
A ſtable Peace, ſweet Beauty's ſmiles,
The wreath of Learning and Renown;
The blooming arts, rich harveſt ſpoils,
And Commerce with his Indian crown;
Theſe gifts are thine, by Heav'n's decree,
If Briton's ſtrike for Liberty!

Henceforth let nations juſtly fear,
By loud alarms, or whiſpered arts,
Your dauntleſs "Naval Arm" to rear,
Or wake the lion in your hearts.
By all the blood your fathers ſhed,
To gain that freedom you enjoy,
With fury ſeize the mortal blade,
And ſwear to conquer or to die.
Be firm, be vigilant and free,
Britons ſtrike for Liberty!

19th *Sept.* 1803. *P.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG

FOR THE FIFE VOLUNTEERS.

Our Lords and our Commons,
Our King and his Court;
One mind they exhibit,
One cauſe they ſupport.
'Tis your cauſe and mine, Sirs,
Of every degree:
And one is our mind,
We will ever be free.—Derry down, &c.

The learn'd, the unlearn'd,
The great and the ſmall;
The clergy, the laity,
One mind have we all:
Old and young, rich and poor,
In this all agree:
From Gallic oppreſſion,
We will ever be free.—Derry, &c.

Our males and our females,
Our girls and our boys;
In the freedom and glory
Of Britons rejoice:
In contempt for the Conſul,
And all his vile crew:
In attachment to Britain,
Attachment to you.—Derry, &c.

In *maſſe* muſt we riſe?
In *maſſe* muſt we fight?
For all to ſave all—
Why—is perfectly right:
But you have done better,
And take away *muſt*,
You are good volunteers,
And are true to your truſt.—Derry, &c.

In France the poor conſcript
Is forced, is in chains:
From dire requiſition
In France nought remains.
But *to arms* is the call?
Here courage appears,
To arms is ſweet muſic
To the Fife volunteers,—Derry, &c.

Of flat-bottom'd boats
We have heard much of old:
But what they atchiev'd yet
Has never been told:
But ſuppoſe they ſhould land,
And ſuppoſe what you will:
Our landmen or ſeamen,
Shall equal them ſtill,—Derry, &c.

What! equal them only!
You boldly exclaim:
We'll do more, and revive,
And extend Britain's fame:
For more we contend
Than France ere could boaſt;
Shall our freedom, our laws,
Our religion be loſt?—Derry, &c.

Charged bayonets ereſt,
Charged bayonets pull down;
And Frenchmen bend low
To a conſular throne:
But, Britons! ſhall deſpots,
Shall uſurpers come here?
Dares a horde of banditti,
Dare plunderers appear?—Derry, &c.

With ſucceſs ſhall Napoleon
Britannia aſſail?
And on Britiſh ground
Gallic armies prevail?
No, never,—no. never,
No, never,—three cheers,
Is the voice of the Britiſh,
And the Fife Volunteers.—Derry, &c.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

TO AN OLD GAELIC AIR.

Red red is the path to glory;
Where yon banners float on high,
Death and dangers lye before you,
O forgive this boding ſigh.
Joy of my heart, Henry, hear me,
Joy of my heart, ſtu ma rhune†!

In

* Dover Caſtle. † My deareſt love.

In the day of deſolation,
Big with danger to the brave,
Who ſhall give me conſolation
When thou treadeſt round the grave?
Joy of my heart, Henry, hear me,
Joy of my heart, ſtu ma rhune!

Hope and terror ſoft ſucceeding,
Lends a ſolace to my heart;
Heav'n may hear a lover's pleading,—
A victor's ſmile may ſoothe her ſmart,
Joy of my heart, Henry, my Henry,
Joy of my heart, ſtu ma rhune!

Go then, Henry, heav'n defending,
A lover's bleſſing falls on thee;
Valour all thy deeds attending,
Vict'ry brings to thee and me;
Joy of my heart, Henry, my Henry,
Joy of my heart, ſtu ma rhune!

Sept. 5. 1803. *A. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LARGO's VALE.

O THOU! whom views ſublime delight,
Whene'er thy lot may chance this way,
Gently aſcend Knock's tow'ring height,
And hence th' expanſive ſcene ſurvey;
Grand! beyond my faint detail,
Muſt prove the views round Largo's vale.

Progreſſive landſcape chains the eye,
O'er boundleſs ſeas, woods, hill, and dale;
While num'rous herds are brouzing by,
Or diſtant-lowing to the gale:
Now gallant ſhips, with ſwelling ſail,
Glide by the ſhores of Largo's vale.

Here, Cumbra's iſles contiguous lie,
There, Bute's fair ſhores, a rich domain,
While Arran's miſt-clad ſummits high
Riſe diſtant on the weſtern main;
Bright clouds majeſtic roll between,
While Sol refulgent gilds the ſcene.

Lo! yonder, dimly to the eye,
Surrounded by great ocean's lave,
Diſtinguiſh'd Ailſa's Rock deſcry,
Juſt riſing o'er the curling wave:
Inchanting object, Rock of Aile!
Juſt glimm'ring ſeen from Largo's vale.

From Hayley's banks to Pelburn grove,
From Pelburn grove to Fairly fair,
Where ſhall we find the ſcenes that prove
A match, or can with thee compare?
O may no wayward chance prevail
To cloud thy beauties, Largo's vale!

Peaceful retreat! in ſweeteſt guiſe,
Faſt by a ſhelt'ring mountain's ſide,
Fair, modeſt Briſbane, hidden lies,
Juſtly eſteem'd the valley's pride:
Here reſt content, thy cottars hale,
Fair Briſbane! pride of Largo's vale.

There hoſpitable friendſhip deigns
To ſhed his bleſſings all around;
There gentle peace with plenty reigns,
And jocund mirth her votaries found:
No more delight th' enliv'ning tale,
And ſociál glee at Largo's vale.

The rural nymphs along the plain,
In ſportive dance were often ſeen,
And gayly join'd th' enamour'd ſwain,
In ruſtic gambols on the green:
The charming milkmaid dropp'd her pail
T' enjoy the ſports on Largo's vale.

Faſt tripping o'er the verdant lawn,
Fair Margaret wand'red not unſeen,
Was oft obſerv'd at dewy dawn,
Laving her form in ocean green:
Dreſs'd in her robe and flowing veil,
Again ſhe tripp'd it o'er the dale.

Now croſs the brooks, freſh as the morn
She bounds—then by the hedges cloſe;
The dew-drop from the prickly thorn
She bruſh'd, then pluck'd the bluſhing roſe:
Charm'd with the ſky-lark's matin note,
She haſten'd to her ſtraw-roof'd cot.

Along the beach when lull'd the ſtorms,
I lov'd to roam where Mary ſtray'd;
With tranſport view'd her peerleſs form,
Which grace and beauty bland diſplay'd:
O matchleſs maid! no more avail
To me, thy charms, at Largo's vale.

Adieu, ye woods, ye ſtreams, ye glens!
Ye mountains high, thou azure main!
Ye ſongſters all, whoſe warbling ſtrains,
Oft eas'd my heart oppreſs'd with pain:
Adieu! ſtill may your charms delight,
Each day revolving, bleſs each night.

Largs, July 21. 1803. *J. C.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE GRASSHOPPER AND BEES;
A FABLE.

AE time, whan days war creepin' in,
And cauld begoud to nip ſu' ſnell,
A rackleſs *Chiel*'* (wha's greateſt ſin
Was what we've a' done aft ourſel',)

A blythſome minſtrel;—a' the ſpring
He chaunted cheerie 'mang the graſs,
And while he rantingly did ſing,
Fien-heat car'd he what came to paſs.

Whan ſimmer ſmil'd, wi' bonnie blink,
He maiſtly cou'd a died wi' joy;
Nor ever ance begoud to think
That happineſs is but a toy.

And whan ſweet autumn's gouden face
Was ſeen, the ſmiling country o'er,
This rantin' billie had nae grace
To gather up a winter ſtore.

'Till frae the north, wi' bitter ſough,
Felt Boreas 'gan to ſend his blaſt

O'er

* The Graſshopper.

O'er hill and dale, o'er ſtank and heugh,
While biting fleet fell unco faſt.

The corn, beſides, was clean ta'en in,
An' naething left but ſtibble field:
The reapers a', in merry pin,
War bowſing in the harveſt bield.

Awa' he hirpel'd o'er a know,
His heart, I wat, was grit wi' care;
His brains war jummel'd in his pow,
His belly grien'd for guſty fare.

While round he glowr'd wi' pryin' een,
He ſpy'd ſome mensfu' ſtrae-clad cots,
Quo' he,—"Thir fowk—I'ſe warrant bien
"As e'er dwelt this ſide Johnny Grott's.

"What can I ydo? I'm unco cauld;
"Beſides, I'm hungry too, and dry;
"A weim, whan toom, mak's beggars bauld,
"The beſt ſoot foremoſt, then, and try."

He hafflins hoſted at the door,
And ſpier'd, "If fowk might venture in?
"For here I never was before,
"And wad be laith to mak a din."

"Come butt the houſe, whae'er ye be,
(Quo' ane) "ye're voice I dinna ken:—
"I think the tear ſtands in ye'r ee,
"To dight it up can we ought len'.

"I've venture'd here, tho' unco laith,
(Quo he.) "to trouble honeſt fowk;
"But want has pin'd me maiſt to death,
"And troth I dinna like the joke.

"I mind fou weel, in ſimmer laſt,
"You and ye'r eident familie,
"Fu' alten o'er yon meadow paſt
"And never gi'ed ae glowr at me.

"But had ye ſpoke, I had to ſpare
"A canty ſang, and walth o' dew,
"Forby, I was free frae care,
"I cou'd ha'e ſpent an ouk wi' you.

"But ye did naething elſe but ſkip
"Frae wild-roſe buſh to lillie fair;
"And frae the daiſie eident ſip
"Its ſweets, to bear them thro' the air.

"I thought ye took o'er muckle pains
"To rob the ſweets o' ilka flow'r;
"But now, I'ſe warrant, ye count ye'er gains,
"*By gath'rin' hay before a show'r.*

"O had I been as gleg as you,
"Whan harveſt pat routh in my way,
"I might have had my granary fou,
"And no for aumus come the day.

"Nae bonnie cozie pile o' graſs
"Is left to ſcreen me on the bent;
"Whare maun I, then, the winter paſs,
"Wi' thoughts o' ſimmer ſae ill ſpent?

"Then ſpare a pickle frae ye'r ſtore.
"Although it ſhould be ne'er ſae ſkant;
"Whan ſpring returns, ye'll gather more,
"And ſtill relieve a nicbour's want."

He ceas'd,—the hive ſeem'd in a bleeze—
Ilk ane wi's niebour held harangue;
It bred ſic uproar 'mang the bees,
I judg'd the ſtir wad laſted lang.

But ane mair aged than the reſt,
High mounted on a waxen tower,
Wi' modeſt air himſel' expreſt,
While humming plaudits own'd hiſpow'r.

"By Nature's Laws, with ceaſeleſs toil,
We roam frae flow'r to bleſſom'd tree,
From thence extract nectarean ſpoil,
And lay it up a granary free.

"We drudge the ſpring and ſimmer thro',
And autumn yields increaſe of ſtore:
Syne whan the winter comes (like you)
We dinna dread the tempeſt's roar.

"Our laws are ſtrict 'gainſt idleſet,
Becauſe it is an unco ſin:
And weel it may be ca'd a net,—
Ill to get out whan ance ye're in.

"Ye liv'd upo' the ſweets o' ſpring
Wi' routh o' meat and melodie;
Now here's *John Froſt*—ly yoke and ſing,
I wat ye'd ſooner think to die.

"Gin ſad experience canna learn,
Gude-faith I kenna what will do;
Keep ay within the mite ye earn,
And poortith ne'er will ca' on you.

"Yet pity bids me gie relief,
Perhaps ye'll be a better bairn;
Gae hide ye're head in yonder ſheaf,
And frae times paſt, EXPERIENCE LEARN."

E. M. O. K.

For the Edinburgh Maagzine.

THE SWISS.

WHERE the Aar pours his rough rapid tide,
Wild daſhing the mountains among;
Where Freedom was wont to preſide,
The guardian, the parent of ſong;

The moon tipt the proud Alpine hills,
The glacier reflected the ray;
Through the deeps of the long icy vales,
Refounded the bounding Chamois.

Far retir'd by the hoarſe-daſhing flood,
While the hell-hounds of war were at reſt,
A hoary Swiſs patriot ſtood,
And the wrongs of his country expreſs'd.

"Helvetia! my country!" he cried,
"To me all thy charms now are loſt!
"Robb'd of freedom, what beauties beſide,
"Have thy ſnow-cap'd bleak mountains to boaſt?

"Oh, ſcenes! once the happy retreat
"Of freedom, and virtue, and peace!

"The

"The robber has plunder'd your ſweets;
He came—and they fled at his face.

"No longer thy mountains ſublime,
Hear the ſounds of the free-born lyre,
Theſe ſtrains to a more favour'd clime,
With the virtues and *Reding* retire.

"The wild native airs ſhall beget
No love to theſe hills as of yore;
The ſun of their glory is ſet,
And beams on our mountains no more.

"Oh, Liberty! fair, injur'd name,
Engrav'd on their banners it ſtood,
But they wrapt the low hamlet in flame,
And the virgin ſnows crimſon'd with blood!

"But thy day, Retribution, ſhall come,
When vengeance each heart ſhall inſpire;
And the deeds of the nobler ſon,
Avenge the foul wrongs done his ſire."

A. J.

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Literary *and* Scientific Notices, *Foreign and Domeſtic.*

WE ſincerely congratulate the amateurs of the fine arts, and the public in general, upon the recent acquiſition of one of the fineſt collection of pictures that ever adorned the Britiſh metropolis. This collection, which is now exhibiting, under the title of the Truchsess Gallery, in the New Road oppoſite to Portlandplace, conſiſts of pictures from the pencil of all the firſt maſters in every ſchool, and completely fills a ſuite of eight large rooms, built in a new and elegant ſtyle for the purpoſe. Though they might be conſidered rather as forming the extenſive gallery of a ſovereign Prince, than as that of a private individual, yet they are the ſole property of Count Truchsess, of Cologn, who during the late war removed them for ſafety to Vienna. The gallery is divided into the old ſchool, the Flemiſh, the Dutch, the German, the French, the Italian, and Spaniſh ſchools, and it is remarkable at once for the great variety of maſters it poſſeſſes, and the fortunate choice of their works. The number of pictures is ſo great as to have put the proprietor to an expence of upwards of 4000l. for Cuſtom-houſe duties; and their removal from Vienna to London, and the fitting up of the ſuite of apartments, has coſt him 12,000 guineas. The collection is valued at 60,000 guineas. Thus poſſeſſing a private gallery ſo extenſive and well choſen, we may hope, that in a few years, by the acceſſion of other paintings, a national gallery may be formed in London, which will rival that of the Louvre at Paris.

Mr Hayley has announced a Life of Romney, the painter, to be compiled from materials bequeathed by him to that gentleman for the purpoſe.

The Rev. John Robinson of Ravenſtonedale, in Weſtmoreland, is engaged on a treatiſe on Grecian Antiquities, which is intended equally for the uſe of ſchools and ſeminaries, and to aid the reſearches of the antiquary and the man of learning. The author hopes to be able to ſupply the defects of Potter's and Harwood's Grecian Antiquities, which are almoſt excluſively confined to Athens, and to give an account of the antiquities of Greece in General, particularly of thoſe of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes and Macedon. The work will form two volumes octavo.

Monthly Regiſter for *September* 1803.

St. Domingo.

BY recent and well-authenticated intelligence, the ſtate of this iſland is, beyond all that we have hitherto conceived of it, deplorable. In the vain and ill-conducted attempt to recover it, the Firſt Conſul has loſt betwixt ſixty and ſeventy thouſand of his beſt troops, if we include thoſe ſtill on the iſland, which may be conſidered as loſt. It will be remembered that Gen. Rochambeau eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at the Cape on the 22d of June. A few days before a reinforcement of 5,000 men had arrived from France. It is computed, therefore, that there may be yet remaining in the iſland a French force of about twelve thouſand. They have not proviſions for above two months. They can obtain ſupplies neither by land or ſea.—On the land ſide they are completely incloſed by the Blacks; at ſea they are ſo completely

pletely blockaded by our fleet, that not even a boat can enter. In this ſituation the French have before them the moſt diſtreſſing proſpect. In front they have an enemy who will ſhow them no quarter; and we are ſorry to ſay their conduct, on their own principles, deſerve none. The cruelties they have exerciſed on the Blacks will be dreadfully retaliated. If they venture out, they are ſure of a defeat; if they remain inactive they muſt periſh with hunger. It cannot be expected that we will give any proviſions or ſupplies, when Bonaparte has refuſed to pay the bills drawn by Rochambeau for the former ſupplies of proviſions furniſhed by Britiſh merchants, and by that iniquitous meaſure ruined them. This iſland then remains a dreadful example of the conſequences of bad faith, and wicked policy. Had the Firſt Conſul obſerved the Treaty made with Touſſaint Louverture, and not ruſhed precipitately into a war with England, the iſland would have remained attached to the Mother country, and the remnant of the Coloniſts might have exiſted in tolerable ſecurity. The iſland was juſt beginning to recover from the unprecedented calamities it had experienced. But now, it is once more a ſcene of deſolation; and is irrecoverably diſpoſſeſſed from France."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 26.

"Yeſterday the Special Commiſſion for the trial of perſons accuſed of High Treaſon and other crimes was opened at the Seſſions-houſe in Green-ſtreet. Judges Downes and Finucane and Baron Daly preſided. Grand Juries were ſworn for the county and city of Dublin, to whom Mr Juſtice Downes delivered a moſt able and impreſſive charge. Nine bills of indictment were found by the city, and five by the county Grand Jury, againſt perſons accuſed of High Treaſon. Theſe perſons were then put to the bar to aſſign Counſel, when Meſſrs M'Nally, Ponſonby, or Curran, were appointed by moſt of them. The moſt remarkable in perſon and character of theſe priſoners was Felix O'Rourke, who has the appearance of a ſmart merchant's clerk; the reſt ſeemed to be of the meaneſt claſs of ſociety. The priſoners received notice that they would be tried on the 31ſt inſt.

"At a Special Seſſions of the Peace, or meeting of the Magiſtrates of the county of Meath, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That, in conſequence of a letter received from Government, recommending the meaſure, we deem it expedient that a memorial be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying that the county of Meath be proclaimed to be in a ſtate of inſurrection, or in danger of being ſo.

"The County of Kildare has alſo been proclaimed out of the peace, agreeable to the proviſions of the inſurrection act.

"On Sunday a proclamation was iſſued and very generally publiſhed in this city, commanding all perſons to keep their habitations after nine o'clock at night, and directing all houſekeepers to poſt upon the doors the names of their ſeveral inmates. The ſame proclamation requires all perſons reſorting to this city to furniſh themſelves with paſſports; and provides for the ſecurity of thoſe country perſons who are employed in furniſhing the city of Dublin with proviſions.

"A few nights ago, Mr Wilſon took into cuſtody four perſons in a public houſe in Mill-ſtreet, in the liberty, whom he heard toaſting, "The Boys of Proſperous, Rathangan, &c. Theſe boys, it will be obſerved, were the rebels who committed atrocities, diſgraceful to human nature, in theſe places, during the late rebellion, by piking to death men, women, and children.

Aug. 27. Mr *Robert Emmet*—"Late on Thurſday evening, this young gentleman was arreſted by Major Sirr in an houſe near Harold's-Croſs, where he had lain for ſome time concealed. Upon his being delivered into the cuſtody of a ſoldier, the Major having proceeded to ſearch the houſe, Emmet tempted to eſcape, and had nearly effected his purpoſe, but for the quickneſs and activity of Major Sirr himſelf, who purſued him acroſs a garden belonging to the houſe, and ſeized him while in the act of getting over a wall. Mr Emmett was then brought into Dublin, and being identified, was committed to the Tower in the Lower Caſtle-yard, upon charges of high treaſon. The houſe in which Emmett was taken belonged to a perſon named Palmer, whoſe brother is now in priſon upon a charge of having a gun-powder manufactory in his houſe in Patrick-ſtreet, which was diſcovered about a fortnight before the late inſurrection.

Major

Major Sirr was, in the recaption of Mr Emmet, very materially aſſiſted by a young gentleman of the Bank Infantry, whom, as he paſſed along the road, the buſtle had attracted to the ſpot. The priſoner is brother to Thomas Addis Emmett, one of the Iriſh Directory of 1798, whoſe life was ſpared in conſequence of his diſcovering of the purpoſes of his fellow-traitors.

"The circumſtance of Emmett's having aſſumed two names, Hatton and Cuningham, occaſioned his apprehenſion. He was not recognized till he was brought to the Caſtle for examination. Emmett ſhapped a piſtol at Major Sirr, which fortunately miſſed fire.

Belfaſt, Aug. 28.—"In conſequence of ſome information given yeſterday, a perſon who left town in the forenoon in a poſt chaiſe, was purſued by a detachment of Volunteer Cavalry, and taken into cuſtody at Rondauliſtoun, about 18 miles from Belfaſt; he was brought to town early this morning, and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon was marched from the barracks to the General's lodgings, where he underwent a private examination, and was afterwards ſent off to Dublin under a ſtrong eſcort. In his cuſtody was found a very elegant ſuit of green uniform, ſplendidly ornamented with gold lace, with two gold epaulets, and a harp with the crown reverſed. His name is William Ainſlie Holton. He ſays he is a native of Ireland, and has been ſeveral years in the Britiſh navy in the capacity of a midſhipman. He has been lately wounded in the left hand, which wound he ſaid he received "in the attack on Dublin" on the 23d ult. He affects a perfect indifference reſpecting his ſituation, and ſpeaks very freely on the ſubject of his military employment. He is a man of a very ſallow complexion, and appears to have lived ſome time abroad, though he does not ſeem, from his accent, to be a foreigner.

"The following Official document contains an account of the warlike ſtores contained in the Rebel depot, ſeized in a ſtore in Thomas-ſtreet, Dublin, on Saturday the 23d of July 1803: 11 deal boxes, filled with powder and made-up ammunition; 14 bundles of cannon powder, No. 1. about 140 lbs.; 246 hand-grenades, formed of ink-bottles, filled with powder and encircled with buck-ſhot; 104 Champaigne bottles, filled with powder, enveloped with muſket-balls, and covered with canvas; 42,000 rounds of muſket-ball cartridges, tied up in parcels of 20 each, and 4 flints attached to each parcel; 1 ſcaling-ladder, complete; 156 grappling-irons for ſcaling-ladders; 2 and a half buſhels of muſket balls, (about 150,000) tied up in four each, being charges for blunderbuſſes; 14 quires of cartridge-paper; 2 deal caſes of ſky-rockets and other ſignals; a box of tin tubes for the hand-grenades; 496 hooks, chiſſels, &c.; 48 quires of the Proclamation of the Proviſional Government; 1 large bench-vice; 108 cartridge-formers; 8 pieces *de saucisse*, 78 yards in length, (gunpowder made up in a long hard roll, like a ſauſage, for placing under walls and buildings, to blow them up;) one piece of green cloth, with lace for epaulets; 2 ſaws, 2 planes, an old deſk, with ſeveral intereſting memorandums in it.

"The above is an exact return of what was delivered into his Majeſty's ſtores at the Royal Barracks, of courſe, does not include the vaſt quantity of Pikes which were broken up, nor the rebel ſtandards, uniforms, bread newly baked, porter, &c. The pikes amounted to upwards of 17,000: they were of ſimple form and workmanſhip, and were broken up by the ſoldiery, it not being deemed neceſſary to depoſit them in the ſtores."

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 1.

Trial for High Treason.

"Yeſterday the Special Commiſſion ſat at Green-ſtreet, purſuant to adjournment, at which Lord Norbury, Mr. Juſtice Finucane, Barons George and and Daly, preſided. Edward Kearney was the firſt priſoner put upon trial. He was indicted for High Treaſon, in levying war againſt the King; the overt acts were, aſſembling with others in arms upon the 23d day of July, and attacking the King's troops.

"His Majeſty's *Attorney General*, in a ſpeech of great eloquence and learning, ſtated the caſe againſt the priſoner. In detailing the circumſtances of Lord Kilwarden's murder, he ſaid, his admirable life both in public and private, was uniformly conſiſtent in acts of religion and the pureſt morality, concluding a life of exemplary virtue as he had lived, with a ſentiment, which ſhould remain an epitaph upon his tomb, to endure for ever

ever—"Let his murderers, whoever they were, be tried by the laws of their country." This command he uttered, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly expired, in reply to the well-intentioned, but miſapplied zeal of a civil magiſtrate, who exclaimed—"his Lordſhip's murderers ought to be immediately hanged." But, however ſavage the circumſtances of Lord Kilwarden's murder were, the Jury were to lay them out of their conſideration, and give their verdict on the evidence they ſhould hear only.

"*Patrick M'Cabe*, the firſt witneſs, ſwore, that on the 23d of July laſt, he was, with a number of others, in Thomas-ſtreet; he had heard the day before that a riſing was to take place that night between 9 and 10 o'clock; he was informed on the morning of the 23d, that the plan was to aſſemble in a field near the Canal, to attack the Artillery Barracks at Iſland-bridge, and get poſſeſſion of the arms, artillery and ammunition, then to ſeize the Magazine in the Park, in order to obtain the gun-powder, then to attack the Caſtle of Dublin.—He met the perſons who gave him this information by appointment; they deſired him to go to Ramsford-ſtreet about 9 o'clock, which he did; he had received a blunderbuſs, and went thus armed to his poſt, where he remained about three quarters of an hour, during which a number of perſons paſſed him armed with pikes, and going towards Thomas-ſtreet. He went to Thomas-ſtreet, where he heard perſons calling to know where the arms were; they were anſwered by a perſon, who ſaid that if they went with him they ſhould get arms: witneſs ſaid he had no ammunition, when a perſon gave him ball-cartridge, about 40 rounds; the crowd went to Dirty-lane to get arms; there witneſs ſaw a number of pikes, which the mob took up; they returned to Thomas-ſtreet, where they ſtopped a carriage—a tall, ſlender man, came out of it with a box and trunk; witneſs cried out "they were looking for liberty, not for plunder;" the crowd went then to Vicar-ſtreet to attack the watch-houſe and to get the arms; they went towards the Coombe, when the Coombe guard fired upon them, moſt of the mob ran away; witneſs returned to Francis-ſtreet, and was taken by Juſtice Drury as he was wanting to get into his own houſe.

"Croſs examined by Mr C. Ball.—Was concerned in the Rebellion 1798; had often conferred with the perſons concerned in that Rebellion reſpecting a revival of it; cannot ſay that the intention of a revival on the 23d ult. was generally known to the lower orders; believes the working people worked on that day as uſual.

"*Edward Wilſon*, Eſq. ſworn.—Is a Peace Officer and a Magiſtrate of the County of Dublin. On the night of the 23d ult. ſaw an unuſual concourſe of people about Dirty Lane; different groupes in apparent conſultation; they went down Marſhal Alley, as if with one mind, and by a preconcerted plan, towards the place where the depot of arms was afterwards found. Witneſs heard two or three ſhots fired. In a moment after ſaw a column marching ſlowly armed with pikes; there were in this column 3 or 400. Witneſs ſaw he could not retreat, and that it was better to begin the attack. He called on them to lay down their arms or he would fire; they appeared a little confuſed; one made a puſh with a pike and wounded witneſs in the belly; witneſs ſhot him in the breaſt. Witneſs's party fired four ſhots, which threw them into confuſion; they however opened to the right and left, to allow thoſe who had ſide-arms to come forward, which they did. Witneſs got away to the Coombe, leaning on one of his men. He called on Juſtice Bell, who came with ſome ſoldiers, and aſſiſted in taking a number of priſoners.

"*Lieutenant Brady*, of the 21ſt Fuſileers, was the next witneſs. He went with 40 or 50 men to Thomas Street in the night of the 23d; he there ſaw a man with a pike whom he ſeized; the fellow made a noiſe, when a bottle was thrown from a window, and a ſhot fired from an entry which wounded one of the 21ſt, who is ſince dead; it was very dark. Witneſs heard the noiſe of ſeveral perſons marching and paſſing along; he gave his men the neceſſary directions, told them off in ſub-diviſions, and commenced a fire on the mob; they fled, and witneſs counted ſix dead and two dying, they were armed with pikes, and ſeveral pikes lying about.—[Here Lieut. Brady identified the priſoner as one of thoſe who were ſeized by his men.] Kearney was taken within a minute after the firing, with ſeveral others; the priſoner made

made a noiſe, and endeavoured to eſcape he then lay down in the ſtreet, but was dragged along, and brought to Gen. Fox. The priſoner heard himſelf charged by one of the ſoldiers as having had a pike in his hand.

"*James Stack*, a Corporal of the 21ſt, ſaw the priſoner with a pike in his hand in Thomas ſtreet, on the night of the 23d; heard him cry out, "*Gallant Pikemen*, advance and charge them!" on which the witneſs ſeized him by the neck.

"*Mr Cowley*, Watch Conſtable, proved the death of Lord Kilwarden, in Vicar ſtreet Watch-houſe, by a number of pike wounds.

"The priſoner offered a defence through his Counſel, Mr C. Ball, who in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, adverted to the mild and conciliating meaſures of Government; and appealed to the Jury in their diſcuſſion of the unhappy man's caſe, to exerciſe that benevolence and moderation of which the Government had ſet them ſo conſpicuous an example. He laboured to excite doubt in the minds of the Jury reſpecting certain inconſiſtencies he remarked in the evidence for the Crown, and ſaid the priſoner was forced into the ſervice.

"An alibi was attempted to have been proved in the priſoner's favour, by a confederate of his in ſkin-dealing, in concert with a man at whoſe houſe they had been drinking.

"Certain witneſſes were adduced to his good character, who partly joined in teſtimony, that notwithſtanding laborious and induſtrious habits the priſoner was much addicted to intoxication.

"*Lord Norbury* ſummed up the evidence, having previouſly laid down the principles and practice in England reſpecting the Statute of 25 Edw. III. on High Treaſon, from certain Law Reports of great celebrity.

"The Jury having retired about 15 minutes, returned a verdict—GUILTY—at which the priſoner ſhewed a ſpecies of levity bordering on inſanity, if not the immediate reſult of intoxication. His execution is fixed for Friday, (to-morrow.)

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 5.

"On Thurſday, Thomas Maxwell Roache was put upon his trial. The diſcovery of the Rebel depot, and of the reſiſtance made to the King's troops by armed Rebels, were proved by the ſame witneſſes whowere evidences upon Kearney's trial.

"The particular facts relating to the priſoner were proved by Lieut. Brady of the 21ſt regiment. He ſtated, that having on the evening of the 23d July received intimation of an intended riſing, he took a party of about 40 men of his regiment from the Barrackin Cork ſtreet, in order to call upon the late Colonel Browne, of the ſame regiment, who reſided on Usher's-iſland; that he had directed the men to march with profound ſilence, which they did ſo effectually, that upon his advancing into Thomas ſtreet he came ſuddenly upon the priſoner, who ſtood in the centre of the ſtreet, holding a pike in front acroſs his body; witneſs ſeized him, and aſked him "what he did with that ſtick!" when one of the ſoldiers called out that it was a pike, which the witneſs ſoon aſcertained by feeling the iron head upon it; the priſoner ſtruggled and refuſed to yield his pike, at the ſame time bellowing an hideous noiſe, he was overpowered, but while he ſhouted, a bottle was thrown from a neighbouring window, which fell with great noiſe on the pavement, and was immediately followed by a ſhot from an entry, which wounded one of the 21ſt, who is ſince dead; a noiſe, as of a crowd advancing, then came from the other end of the ſtreet; the night was very dark, but witneſs ſtooping down ſaw a number of white ſtaves, which were the pike handles; he then ordered his men to load and fire, which they did, and in about two minutes the ſtreet was cleared of every thing but the bodies, ſeveral of which he ſaw fall by the light of the firing; the priſoner was brought before General Fox—he fell on his knees and begged for mercy, and ſaid he had been forced to take the pike.

"*Mr M'Nally*, the priſoner's Counſel, urged the compulſion under which the priſoner had acted, which he inſiſted ought to be admitted as true, having been confeſſed before General Fox, who was a Magiſtrate, but he brought no witneſſes to prove the fact.

"Judge Finucane charged the Jury, which in a few minutes found him *Guilty*.—Sentence of death was then paſſed upon him.

"*Owen Kirwan* was next tried.

"*Mr Ben. Adams* (a Yeoman) knew the priſoner for ten or twelve years back;

back; he lived oppoſite him in Plunket-ſtreet; on the 23d of July he ſaw him leaning over his own door in deep converſation with another perſon; witneſs did not hear the converſation; ſaw the priſoner that evening paſs out frequently towards Thomas-ſtreet with a green bag, which appeared full going out, but empty as often as he returned; he ſtaid away each time about 25 minutes; witneſs ſaw ſeveral men go ſingly into the priſoner's houſe, which attracted his attention; about 9 o'clock a ſky-rocket was thrown up in the direction of Thomas-ſtreet; witneſs heard the priſoner cry out "there is the rocket, boys!" he then went into his ſhop, put on a cotton jacket, and taking a pike on his ſhoulder cried out, "God's blood, turn out, the town's our own, boys—any man who don't turn out to-night will ſurely be murdered to-morrow!" A large party then joined the priſoner, who ran with him towards Thomas ſtreet; witneſs ſaw another mob coming from Thomas-ſtreet and going towards Patrick ſtreet; they ran very faſt, and conſiſted of about 70 men each; another ſquad came to the priſoner's door, to whom the priſoner's wife delivered out malt liquor. A woman had warned witneſs' father and family to eſcape, as there would be a general maſſacre on that night: this alarmed him, and made him particularly attentive to the tranſactions he ſaw.

"*Mr Joſeph Adams*, father of the laſt witneſs, corroborated the laſt fact, which had made ſuch an impreſſion upon his wife and himſelf that they went out on the roof by a dormant window; there they found ſix or ſeven others who had fled from the neighbouring houſes on the ſame account.

"*Mr Curran* made a ſpeech for the priſoner.

"An attempt was made to prove an *Alibi*, which, however, failed.

"The Jury found the priſoner *Guilty*, and ſentence of death was pronounced.

"*James Byrne* was next tried.

"*Robert Watts*, a private in the 21ſt regiment depoſed, that he knew the priſoner at the bar; ſaw him firſt in Thomas ſtreet on the 23d of July, while under the command of Lieut. Brady. Being within two yards of the priſoner at the bar, witneſs ſaw him diſtinctly with a pike on his ſhoulder; perceiving that he attempted ſeveral times to run quickly beyond the troops, witneſs at each time deſired him to ſtop, and at each time the priſoner dropped his pike; at length witneſs caught him by the breaſt and brought him into the centre of the party, when he ſtruggled ſo hard to eſcape that he was forced to call for aſſiſtance to ſecure him; the party did not keep firing long; witneſs was obliged to hold the priſoner until Mr Brady gave orders to his men to march back to James's ſtreet; priſoner continued ſtruggling all the way on their march to James's ſtreet and from thence until the party arrived at the Commander in Chief's; ſaw the priſoner with the light of a candle in the guard-houſe of James's ſtreet.

"*James W. North*, another private of the 21ſt regiment corroborated the evidence of the preceding witneſs.

"*Mr M'Nally* ſtated the priſoner's defence.

"An *Alibi* was attempted to be proved.

"The Jury returned a verdict—*Guilty*.—Sentenced to be executed."

"On Thurſday (Sept. 1.) *Edward Kearney*, who had been on the preceding day convicted of High Treaſon, was conveyed in a cart from Newgate to a Gallows erected in Thomas ſtreet, upon the very ſpot where his crime had been committed. His behaviour, which during his trial had been indecently violent, was much altered. On his paſſage to the gallows, he took two or three opportunities to exhort the populace againſt the folly and wickedneſs of embarking in thoſe riots and unlawful aſſemblies which never failed to produce other enormous crimes: in the intervals he ſeemed to be occupied in devotion, and confeſſed the juſtice of his ſentence. After hanging a ſhort time, his body was cut down and beheaded, and held up by the Executioner as the Head of a Traitor.

"Friday, (Sept. 2.) *Thomas Maxwell Roache* was executed at the ſame place, purſuant to his ſentence, for a ſimilar crime. He was an elderly man, and ſeemed deeply affected with his ſituation. At the gallows he entreated the people to pray for his ſoul, and exhorted them to avoid the crime which had brought on his fate. Execution was done upon him in the ſame manner in which it was upon Kearney."

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 10.

Whitehall, Sept. 10.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the Dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. George Keith, Baron Keith of Stonehaven Mariſchal, in the County of Kincardine, Knight of the Moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Keith, of Banheath, in the County of Dumbarton; and in default of ſuch iſſue, the Dignity of a Baroneſs to Margaret Mercer Elphinſtone, only daughter of the ſaid Baron Keith, and the Dignity of a Baron to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

Whitehall Sept. 10.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Dr James Cowper to be Profeſſor of Practical Aſtronomy and Obſerver in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. Mr Ouchterſton to the Church and Pariſh of Baldernock, vacant by the promotion of Dr Cowper.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 13.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 13. 1803.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burke, of his Majeſty's Sloop Sea Gull, to Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K. B. dated Sea Gull, Plymouth Sound, Sept. 11, 1803.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you, that, after having ſeen the Convoy ſafe into Cork, on my return I ſaw, at one P. M. on the 25th ult. in lat. 46 deg. N. long. 12 deg. a large ſail, and, after a chace of five hours, brought her to action, which laſted until daylight next morning, when I found the maſts and rigging ſo much cut up, having the larboard, fore and main rigging gone, lower and ſpring-ſtays, all the running rigging and ſails, the fore yard ſhot away in the ſlings, with two ſhot between wind and water, that I was obliged to haul off to ſecure the maſts, and replace the rigging, ſtill keeping ſight of the enemy, determined, when a little, ſecured, to renew the action, which having done, and on the point of again attacking her, at half paſt eight A. M. the Squadron under Sir Edward Pellew hove in ſight, on the advanced ſhip of which drawing up, ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the Lord Nelſon Eaſt India ſhip, captured thirteen days before by the Bellona privateer of 36 guns and 320 men, by boarding.

It is with ſincere regret I have to add that I have on the occaſion loſt two valuable ſeamen killed, ſeven ſeamen and a marine wounded; among the latter, I am ſorry to ſay, is Lieut. William Davis, (Senior Lieutenant,) to whoſe cool and ſteady conduct I am much indebted, as well as that of Lieut. Weatherſtone and Mr Ellis, the Maſter; indeed I cannot do ſufficient juſtice to the merits of the whole of the Officers and ſhip's company for their cool and determined courage. Incloſed is a liſt of the Killed and Wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BURKE.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—William Armſtrong; Jeremiah Falls.

Wounded.—Lieut. William Davis, (ſlightly;) William Reynolds, marine; John Thompſon, Thomas Mannell, Joſeph Cragg, William Rockett, Patrick M'Donald, James Drimon, and Francis Gray, ſeamen.

HENRY BURKE.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 17.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE *R.*

We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, That a public day of Faſting and Humiliation be obſerved thro'out that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, on Thurſday the 20th day of October next, that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins, and in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved; and for imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance to our arms, for the reſtoration of Peace,

Peace, and proſperity to us and our dominions: And we do ſtrictly charge and command, That the ſaid Public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in Scotland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn, and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 14th day of September 1803.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[A ſimilar Proclamation is iſſued for England, to take place on Wedneſday the 19th October.]

(Here end the Gazettes.)

LONDON, *Sept.* 20.

INTENDED INVASION.

By a Gentleman who left Amſterdam, in a Pruſſian galliot, on Thurſday ſe'ennight, we learn the following intereſting particulars of the ſtate of that country, with reſpect to the preparations for the Invaſion—

There are now in the Texel 430 boats ready for ſea, beſides eight ſail of the line, and a great many frigates. At Flushing, and the other ports of Holland there are 300 boats, and ſeveral frigates. Theſe boats are 50 feet long, and 20 broad; calculated to contain 50 men, and carry two large carronades in their bows. There are, beſides, as many more about to be laid down, and getting forward, but it does not appear that any of them are calculated for horſe or artillery. Indeed, at preſent, there are but few of the former in Holland. Four regiments of dragoons are all that are attached to the French army in that country; but 4000 Hanoverian horſes are now on their march to increaſe their numbers.

The Dutch force expected to be employed on the Expedition is 50,000 men. Theſe are to be diſtributed in the proportion of one Dutch Regiment to two French. At preſent there are 18,000 Frenchmen in Zealand, making, with the proportionate addition of Dutch, 24,000. The French have complete poſſeſſion of the country, and conſider the Dutch Government ſomething in the light of Pariſh Officers, or Tax Gatherers. They lately impoſed a contribution of two per cent. on all capital, being a tax equal to forty per cent. on income. This was regularly levied, and lodged in the Conſular coffers.

At Flushing, two French Frigates guard the port, and preparations towards the Invaſion are there proſecuted by the French with great ſpirit.

It is expected there that the Invaſion will be attempted on a grand ſcale at once, from all the poſſible points of departure, and be directed againſt every aſſailable point of our coaſt from Scotland to the Land's-end.

On Monday laſt, one of Bonaparte's Aid-de-Camps arrived at Amſterdam from Paris, with poſitive directions, that all the forces, naval and military, now in preparation throughout the Batavian Republic, ſhould be ready by the 22d of this month. His Aid-de-Camp alſo declares publicly, that it was the fixed determination of Bonaparte to embark himſelf on the expedition, and ſhare for good or evil the fate of his army. If one of his diviſions reached ſhore, it was all he aſked.

In a communication from a perſon who reſides on the French coaſt, we have the following poſtſcript:—

"Our preparations for invading you are nearly completed. In my opinion, the embarkation of our troops will take place very ſhortly. There is an unuſual buſtle along the coaſt, and we ſcarcely find an individual but contributes either his money or labour with chearfulneſs. There are many, I may ſay hundreds, who have lately travelled from Paris and the South, to the Northern Ports, for the purpoſe only of beholding the departure of our armament.—*If we fail, we are ruined; if we ſucceed, you are no more a nation.* At this hour Heaven can alone tell the iſſue."

There is no doubt that the greateſt activity alſo prevails along the whole oppoſite line of the French coaſt. By the Pruſſian galliots brought into Shoreham laſt week, intelligence has been received that there was a body of 15,000 French troops collected at Dieppe ready for embarkation, and that a large quantity of faſcines was preparing near the place.

The late overland diſpatches from India announce the aſſaſſination of the Jeypour Rajah, by a Prieſt, who had ingratiated himſelf with the Prince. Under pretence of having ſome important communication to make reſpecting the

the deſigns of the Mahratta Chiefs, he was admitted into a private chamber of the palace, when he ſtabbed the Rajah to the heart, and, leaping from a high window, eſcaped into the jungles. The murder was not diſcovered for ſome hours, when the aſſaſſin was purſued and taken. He was immediately put to the torture, for the purpoſe of extorting confeſſion as to his abettors; but he remained obdurate; he was afterwards tied to the foot of an elephant, and trampled to death, when his head was cut off, and his body ſuſpended by the heels from a tree on the road-ſide, between Arnee and Amajee. The Jeypour Rajah was at the head of a powerful confederacy, and conſtantly involved in hoſtilities with the Mahrattas.

The ſhip Greenwich, of London, is arrived at Cork from Botany Bay, in one hundred and fourteen days, the ſhorteſt perhaps ever known, the diſtance being upwards of eleven thouſand miles. The maſter reports the country to be greatly improved, but that ſome ſpirit of rebellion had appeared among the people, as ſome pikes had been found. Sir H. B. Hayes was ſent to Norfolk Iſland, in conſequence of ſome diſagreement with the Governor. Barrington was not dead, but had been for ſome time in a ſtate of inſanity.

SCOTLAND.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

Thursday Sept. 22.

This being the day appointed for redelivering the colours of the 1ſt regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the Battalion and Artillery paraded in St Andrew's Square at one o'clock, from whence they marched to the Croſs, where they formed an oblong ſquare. As ſoon as they were formed, Major Hamilton, attended by the Band and a guard of Serjeants, was ſent to inform the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates that the regiment was ready to receive them.

In a few minutes the proceſſion, preceded by the Band and the City Sword and Mace, entered the ſquare, where the Lord Advocate, firſt Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, ſtood ready to receive the Magiſtrates, at the head of the right grenadier company. After the uſual ceremonies, the Lord Provoſt delivered the colours to the Lieut.-Col. at the ſame time addreſſing him to the following effect:

Gentlemen,

It happened to be my lot to receive the Colours of the 1ſt Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, to be depoſited in the Council Chamber of the City of Edinburgh, as a ſacred and honourable memorial of the Loyalty and Patriotiſm of the Gentlemen who compoſed that moſt reſpectable corps, and as a pledge of their future ſervices, if at any time the defence of their King and Country ſhould again call them forth.

That ſuch a time ſhould ſo ſoon occur is matter of regret—Your colours are again to be unfurled, but it muſt give pleaſure and ſatisfaction to every thinking mind to obſerve, with what ſpirit and alacrity they are again reſorted to by increaſed numbers of the moſt reſpectable of our fellow-citizens, and the pledge formerly ſo honourably given, now ſo honourably reclaimed.

The times are momentous; an invaſion from a powerful, ambitious, and blood-thirſty foe, is probable, nay almoſt certain, if he ſhall believe we are unprepared; but if prepared, and actuated by the high motives which invigorated our anceſtors, I truſt, under the bleſſing of Heaven, our enemies, if they attempt our ſhores, ſhall be completely diſappointed and overthrown.

Our King, our country, our liberty and property, our honour, and every thing we hold dear is at ſtake—for theſe our forefathers often ſhed their blood, and we are bound by every tie to hand them down unimpaired to our children.

Gentlemen—The honour of being officially your Colonel at the preſent time, gratifies me much, and I ſhall be proud to be clothed in your uniform—My time of life, and public avocations, precludes me however from being perſonally uſeful in the military line, but with heartfelt ſatisfaction I congratulate myſelf and you, that the able Officers I recommended to command you, have already brought the regiment into ſuch a forward ſtate of diſcipline, that I am perſuaded you will, in a ſhort time, even ſurpaſs your former reputation, and be found fully equal to take your place in the line with the beſt of his Majeſty's troops, in the defence of his ſacred perſon, and of the liberty and independence of your country.

After having received the colours, the Lord Advocate, holding the King's colours in his right hand, and the regimental one in his left, anſwered the Lord Provoſt in nearly the following terms:

My Lord Provost,

When I returned theſe Colours to your Lordſhip

Lordſhip but a few ſhort months ago, I did venture to promiſe, on the part of the inhabitants of this city, that if his Majeſty ſhould again require their ſervices, they would flock to theſe Standards with more than original alacrity—As a citizen of Edinburgh, it gives me pride to think, that I did not over-rate the loyalty and patriotiſm of its inhabitants; they have crowded to theſe Standards in ſuch numbers, that your Lordſhip has now under your command nearly double the number of effective men which at one time ever belonged to the former regiment, and this too under circumſtances which threaten us with more ſerious and ſevere duty, than was apprehended when the citizens of Edinburgh firſt ſet the glorious example of the Volunteer ſyſtem. The origin of this increaſe of zeal is to be found in the univerſal conviction entertained of the advantages formerly derived from this inſtitution, as well as in the danger with which we are threatned—and I truſt in God that the gratitude of this people, for the bleſſings which he has beſtowed on us, will be always ſuch, that the more our liberties and independence are endangered, the greater will be our exertions and determination to defend them. Having already experienced, in the firſt inſtance, that I have not been diſappointed in the expectations I had formed of my fellow citizens, I will venture to make another prediction, not only on the part of this regiment, but of all the other corps of this city, that the day on which an enemy ſhall dare to ſhew himſelf on the coaſt, will produce the fulleſt muſter that ever took place of the Volunteers of Edinburgh.

With regard to the compliment which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to make on the forward ſtate of the diſcipline of this regiment, I cannot take it to myſelf—If, indeed, there is any fault or deficiency, that I will own; but the merit of their diſcipline belongs to the Gentlemen of the regiment; for never did any Commanding Officer receive ſuch ſupport as I have done. The zeal, the alacrity, the regular attendance, the patience and ſubordination of both officers and privates, have been every thing I could wiſh or expect, and every thing which was to be expected from them. Let the praiſe therefore of diſcipline be theirs, and mine the blame of whatever is faulty in their appearance.

I have only to add, that your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that this regiment will never forget one material part of our duty, to ſupport the reſpectable Magiſtrates of this City, in the preſervation of internal order and tranquillity; and on the part of every deſcription of perſons in the regiment, I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip perſonally, that it has given us much pleaſure to be again recalled into the ſervice of our King, under your immediate auſpices and command.

The Lieut.-Colonel was then proceeding to order the colours to be conſecrated by the Chaplain, when his Excellency Lieut-General Vyſe unexpectedly ſtept forward, and paid a moſt handſome compliment to the regiment, in a ſpeech which the Lieut.-Colonel earneſtly entreated his Excellency to allow to be printed, as highly grateful and encouraging to the Volunteer force in general. His Excellency delivered himſelf with great elegance of manner, and ſpoke to the following purport:

My Lord,

Honoured as I am with the command of his Majeſty's forces in this country, I cannot ſee thoſe ſacred pledges of its ſafety again delivered into your Lordſhip's hands, without moſt ſincerely congratulating the very reſpectable inhabitants of this great and opulent city upon this moſt ſolemn and important occaſion. They now, my Lord, behold with pride and exultation, thoſe banners again diſplayed, which were firſt unfurled at a period, the melancholy remembrance of which would make the preſent moment, however awful and however pregnant with great and important events, unknown but to that high and all-ſeeing Power who rides on the whirlwind and directs the ſtorm, appear like meridian brightneſs, compared with the gloom which darkened that ſad hour. The demon of Sedition no longer rages through this happy land; the ſenſeleſs clamour of diſaffection is ſilenced by the acclaim of loyalty, the voice of patriotic unanimity and attachment to the moſt perfect and happieſt conſtitution human wiſdom ever formed, and to the beſt of Kings, that ever bleſt, by feeling and regarding himſelf as their guardian and their father, a free and happy people.

My Lord, thoſe virtuous principles which actuate that generous ſpirit which inſpires all thoſe truly patriotic ſentiments of Loyalty and Attatchment to their King and Country, which, at this awful and important moment, animates and ſwells in the boſom of every individual, now the brave companions of your Lordſhip in arms, it is not my preſent intention, as it is not my peculiar province, to applaud—I leave them to the admiration of a grateful public. —But, my Lord, thoſe military virtues, that perſevering aſſiduity, that unremitting attention to which I have been a witneſs, it is my profeſſional duty to approve and praiſe.

When the blaſt of war ſhall howl no more,

more, but be hushed into tranquillity and peace by the sacred voice of that Almighty Power, in which, with humble confidence, let Britons ever place their hopes, those honoured banners shall be again depositedamong the most valuable of their country's treasures, while the names of her heroic sons, who now stand foremost in the ranks of danger for her protection and defence, shall be transmitted to your childrens children, and recorded for ever in the grateful remembrance of every virtuous Briton.

After this the regiment presented arms, and the colours being placed on the drum-head, the Rev. Principal Baird, Chaplain to the corps, delivered a most excellent and impressive prayer.

During the ceremony, Lady Charlotte Campbell, the Countess ofGlasgow and several Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction, were within the square, and the windows and front of the exchange were filled with all the beauty and fashion of Edinburgh.

The regiment made an uncommon fine appearance, and notwithstanding a crowd great beyond example, formed their square with the utmost regularity and precision.

Including their artillery, there were 1162 men under arms.

The ceremony being over, the Lord advocate mounted his charger, and marched the regiment to the Castlehill, where Major Rose, at the head of the 6th Royal Garrison Battalion, in parade order, stood ready to receive them.—After the usual compliments between the two regiments, the Volunteers were formed into a close column, when the Lord Advocate read to them the thanks of the House of Commons. After which the regiment marched to the Lord Provost's House in Lothian Street, where the colours were lodged, and the regiment dismissed.

In the afternoon the Lord Provost and Magistrates gave an elegant dinner in the King's Arms Tavern to the Officers of the regiment, his Excellency General Vyse, the Field Officers of the other corps, and several other persons of distinction.

ABERDEEN, *August* 25.

This day the Key-stone of the magnificent Arch over the Valley at Denburn in the line of Union Street, was put in, in presence of the Provost, Magistrates, and the Trustees for executing the public improvements of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly did them the honour to witness the ceremony. This stupendous arch was designed by Mr Fletcher. It is built entirely of Aberdeen granite, and furnishes an additional proof of the excellency of this stone, that it is capable of sustaining the enormous pressure of an arch of this extent. It is 130 feet span, and the arch rises only 29 feet from the spring. The breadth of the bridge is 44 feet. The arch stones are from 3½ to 5 feet deep; and the whole weight of materials in the arch alone is not less than 2000 tons.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

INVERNESS, *Sept.* 7.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale.—James Meldrum and William Elphingston, accused of stealing skins from a tan-yard, gave in a petition for banishment, and upon consent of the Advocate Depute, they have been sentenced to banishment from Scotland for seven years.—There was no other business before the Court.

AYR, *Sept.* 9.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Methven.—Alexander Kelly, indicted for forgery, was outlawed for not compearing to stand trial. There was no other business before the Court.

STIRLING, *Sept.* 14.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday. There was no business before the Court.

DUMFRIES, *Sept.* 14.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Methven. William Orr and Thomas M'Nae, accused of forgery, were outlawed for not appearing to stand trial. There was no other business before the Court.

ABERDEEN, *Sept.* 16.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on the 34th curt. by the Right Hon. Lords Craig andArmadale, and the following business came before the Court. James Tough and George Tough were accused of the forgery of the subscriptions of cautioners to a bail bond. James Tough did not appear to stand trial, and was therefore outlawed.—George Tough was found Guilty, upon his own confession, and was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years.—Catharine Chalmers, was accused

accuſed of child-murder, at Common Law as well as upon the Statute of King William and Queen Mary, by concealing her pregnancy, and her not calling for aſſiſtance at the birth. She confeſſed the concealment of her pregnancy, and her not calling for aſſiſtance, and the Advocate Depute paſſed from the charge of murder at Common Law. The Jury brought in a verdict, finding her Guilty, and ſhe was ſentenced to tranſportation beyond ſeas for fourteen years.

William Wilſon, and Jannet Hillton, his wife, were accuſed of perjury, committed by them in the courſe of an inveſtigation made by the Kirk Seſſion of Fordyce. Some particular circumſtances occaſioned the diet againſt them to be deſerted, *pro loco et tempore*, and they were committed upon a new warrant.—James Wilſon, farmer at Brankanenthem, was accuſed of having expoſed a new-born infant, and he confeſſed the circumſtance of expoſing the child; whereupon the Jury brought in a verdict, finding him Guilty; but on account of certificates having been produced, that the child is in perfect health, and had received no injury, and of ſome other circumſtances, which palliated his conduct, he was recommended to the lenity of the Court, and was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment in the tolbooth of Banff.

INVERARY, *Sept.* 20.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on Saturday laſt by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan.—Archibald M'Callum, tackſman of Dalchadderly, was accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing, and of being habit and repute a thief. Two of the principal witneſſes being abſent, the diet againſt the priſoner was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was committed priſoner to the tolbooth of Inverary upon a new warrant.—Archibald Stewart, poſtilion, and Sarah MacNab, chambermaid to Duncan Campbell, Eſq. of Roſs, were accuſed, in the abſence of the family, of opening a preſs, and ſtealing from thence ſome bottles of wine. Stewart was outlawed for not appearing; and the Advocate-Depute having ſtated to the Court that he conſidered Stewart the more guilty of the two, he moved that the diet againſt Sarah M'Nab ſhould be deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, which was done accordingly.

JEDBURGH, *Sept.* 20.

The Court was opened by the Lord Juſtice Clerk. Walter Horſeburgh, from Humbleknows, was tried for fraudulently obtaining money from a married woman, when her huſband was from home, upon a bill as a true and unretired bill, which had been formerly retired and paid; and alſo for procuring an acceptance to a bill, from another woman, (whoſe huſband was deaf and dumb) by pretending that it was drawn for a ſmaller ſum than that contained in the bill. After a long trial, the Jury returned an unanimous verdict, finding the indictment *Not Proven*, and in conſequence, the priſoner was diſmiſſed from the bar. Counſel for the Crown, —— Jardine, Eſq. Advocate; Mr James Henderſon, writer, Jedburgh, Agent. For the priſoner, Wolfe Murray, Eſq. Advocate; Mr Archibald M'Watt, writer, Dunſe, Agent.

Two other Priſoners were indicted for ſtealing yarn; but upon the motion of the Counſel for the Crown, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.

Sept. 27. This day their were 290 bolls of Oat meal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 1l. 1s. to 1l. 2s. per boll.—Retail prices per peck of beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 4½d.; Second, 1s. 3½d.—There were alſo 45 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 13s. to 13s 6d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 11d. to 1s.

Price of Potatoes in Edinburgh market, Tenpence the peck.

BIRTHS.

At Little Campdon-houſe, the Lady of Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Eſq. a ſon.

Aug. 23. At Maryfield, near Inverneſs, Mrs Robertſon, younger of Inches a ſon and heir.

Sept. 1. In Edinburgh, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a ſon.

9. Mrs Boſwell, George Street, Edinburgh, a daughter.

14. At Melville Caſtle, the Hon. Mrs Dundas of Melville, a ſon.

25. Mrs Archibald Burnett, North Frederick Street, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. At Glaſgow, Mr Ralph Wardlaw, Miniſter of the Goſpel in that city, to Miſs Jane Smith, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr John Smith, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Dunfermline.

26. Lieut. John Hadaway, Royal Navy, to Miſs Agnes Bruce, only daughter of Mr William Bruce, Upholſterer.

—. At Montroſe, Geo. Macpherſon, Eſq.

Eſq. to Miſs Carnegy, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Carnegy, Eſq. of Craigo.

Aug. 30. William Irvin, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Young, daughter of David Young, Eſq. of Craighead.

—. Mr Alexander Boſwell, ſecond ſon of Robert Boſwell, Eſq. W. S. to Miſs Sandeman, only daughter of the late John Sandeman, Eſq. of Perth.

—. At Gayfield, Mr John Edgar, Accountant of Exciſe, to Miſs Agnes Forſyth.

31. At Glaſgow, Brigadier-General Thomas Peter of Croſbaſket, to Miſs Barbara Cunninghame, daughter of the late Alexander Cunningham, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow.

At Glaſgow, Mr David Niven, Printer and Bookſeller, to Mrs Robina Penman.

Sept. 5. At Cumbernauld Houſe, David Erſkine of Cardroſs, Eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Keith Elphinſtone, youngeſt daughter of the late John Lord Elphinſtone.

11. At North Berwick, John Renton, Eſq. Writer to the Signet, to Miſs Ann Murray, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Murray, Miniſter of North Berwick.

14 At Edinburgh, William Buchannan, Eſq. Writer to the Signet, to the Hon Miſs Murray.

21. At Edinburgh, William Gibſon, Eſq. merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Martha Dryſdale, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Dryſdale, and niece of the late Rev. Dr Hugh Blair.

DEATHS.

Mr Thomas Lambert, of Ellard Hall near Halifax. On his way to Halifax market, the market-cart of a neighbouring gentleman, drawn by two ſpirited animals, ran furiouſly againſt him and his horſe, overturned the cart, and threw the unfortunate gentleman under their feet—ſix of his ribs were broken—and his head ſeverely cut. He languiſhed a few days, when he expired!

On the road between Manchester and Blackpool, Mrs Maſon, of Manchester. Her death was occaſioned by the horſe in the gig taking fright, and on Mrs M. endeavouring to extricate herſelf from the vehicle, her clothes caught the wheel, when ſhe was dragged to a conſiderable diſtance, by which means her ſkull was ſeverely fractured, and one foot and one finger nearly torn off. Mr Maſon and a young girl (who were in the gig) providentially eſcaped with little or no injury.

At Jamaica, in June laſt, of the Yellow Fever, Henry James Crawford, youngeſt ſon of the late David Crawford, Eſq. of Carron-Bank.

At Newcaſtle, aged 76, Mr William Charnley, many years one of the moſt eminent Bookſellers in the North of England, and a worthy reſpectable man.

Aug. 14. On board the Lord Nelſon Indiaman, William Sportiſwoode, Eſq. of Dunipace, in conſequence of wounds received that day in an action with the Bellona French privateer.

21. John Davie, Eſq. of Botherton.

24. At Glaſgow, John Cloggie, cowfeeder in Town-head, of the Hydrophobia. As Janet Marſhall died in the Infirmary on the 26th of July of the ſame dreadful malady, it may be uſeful to publiſh the particular circumſtances of their caſes. On the 2d of June laſt, a large dog, belonging to Mr Crauford, bleacher, near Dalſholm, for ſome time apparently mad, broke his chain and ran off. About two o'clock in the morning, he was ſeen at Springvale, where it is believed he bit ſome dogs. About ſix o'clock he appeared at Town-head, and bit John Cloggie in the hand; he then ran northwards, and, at Glaſgow Field, bit Janet Marſhall and ſome dogs. On hearing of this unfortunate accident, the proprietor of that field purſued the dog, and at length came up with him near Craighall, where he ſhot him. All means were immediately uſed to prevent the infection of the two perſons above named, but unhappily without effect. On the 21ſt of July, the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe appeared in the caſe of Janet Marſhall, who died on the 26th; and on the 14th Auguſt, at the diſtance of eighty days from the time of his being bitten, John Cloggie was apparently affected, and died on the 24th.

Sept. 2. At Williamsfield, near Edinburgh, to which ſhe had gone for the benefit of the air, Mrs Chriſtina Lawrie, ſpouſe of Mr Alexander Wilſon, Bookſeller in Glaſgow, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr George Lawrie, Miniſter at Loudoun. Her amiable and benevolent diſpoſition, and her warm and affectionate heart, joined to an enlarged and accompliſhed mind, juſtly endeared her to all her friends.

3. At his houſe, Broughton Place, Mr Peter Gibſon, merchant, Edinburgh.

6. At Glaſgow, Alexander Brown, Eſq. formerly one of the magiſtrates of that city.

8. Mr Charles Mackie, jeweller in Edinburgh.

12. At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Alexander Campbell, merchant in Glaſgow.

16. At Peebles, James Reid, Eſq. ſurgeon and Provoſt of Peebles. His diſtinguiſhed eminence in his medical capacity, and the ſteadineſs and rectitude of his conduct as a chief magiſtrate, make his death much regretted.